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ANNALS, APR 95

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Everything
for the **FRUIT GROWER.**

Reid's
Nurseries.

F. W. REID, Bridgeport, **OHIO.**

COMMENTS FROM THE PRESS.

An Enterprising Nurseryman.

[From Ohio Farmer, October 22, 1892.]

WHILE in attendance at the West Virginia state fair, this fall, we were the guest of E. W. Reid, of Bridgeport, O. Mr. Reid's farm and nursery is situated on the highest hills of Belmont county, two miles from Bridgeport, and commands one of the finest and most extensive views in the state. The limestone soil of these hills is exceedingly fertile, and everything it produces is of the strongest, most vigorous character. Hence it is peculiarly adapted to the nursery business. Mr. Reid has built up a large business here. He handles more mail than any other establishment in the Ohio Valley outside of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and is one of the largest advertisers, in the nursery line, in the United States. He superintends the entire business himself, and is conscientiously particular in seeing that only good stock, and such as is ordered, is sent out to customers. It is his honesty and fair dealing, combined with intelligent enterprise, that has so rapidly built up the business to its present proportions. He has recently purchased exclusive control of what he believes to be the most promising Strawberry yet brought out—the Timbrell. It originated with H. S. Timbrell, of New York state, and has been in bearing five years, so that its character has been fully tested. It has the unqualified indorsement of Mr. Carman, Mr. Valentine and Mr. Fowler, of *The Rural New-Yorker*, Peter Henderson & Sons, and others who know what it is. It is very late—as late as Gandy, and three times as productive in size equal to Bubach No. 5, and in fruiting qualities, almost equal to Haverland and Parker Earle.

An Interesting Business.

A Concern Near Wheeling of Whose Magnitude Few People Have Any Idea.

[From Wheeling Daily Intelligencer, April 12, 1892.]

An *Intelligencer* reporter yesterday had a conversation with Mr. E. W. Reid, the Bridgeport nurseryman in the course of which several things were learned which were not only new, but interesting to the reporter, and doubtless will be to the greater part of the public.

Few people in this vicinity have any idea of the magnitude of Mr. Reid's business. He handles more mail than any other establishment doing business in the Ohio Valley, outside of the large publishing companies in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Mr. Reid is an ardent advocate of advertising, spending thousands of dollars each season, and is now known as one of the largest advertisers in his line in the United States.

He says this expenditure, with honest dealing and good stock, has made business so prosperous. Mr. Reid attends personally to his entire business.

It is astonishing the tons of mail and the thousands of orders that make their way to and from the Bridgeport office. They come from every nook and corner in the world. Not the United States alone, but from foreign countries.


As to the location of a nursery here, Mr. Reid says there is not another as good in the country. The average nursery depends for shipment on one express company, while here there are six, and there is scarcely a town in the country that cannot be reached direct from Wheeling and Bridgeport, to say nothing of the river and freight lines, with their advantages for heavy shipments.

The climate, also, is just right. Farther north in a colder country, trees do not grow as hearty, while farther south, in a milder country, the roots do not grow as deep and strong.

Altogether, this business is a striking illustration of what can be done with a good location, an understanding of the nursery business, faith in advertising, and sensible enterprise. There are several other lines of business which need only similar stimulus to make them as strikingly successful as

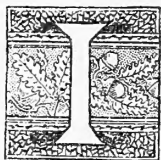
Reid's Fruits.

This is one striking success of his advertising, for one cannot open a paper of national reputation, but about the first thing that attracts his attention is

 Reid's Fruits.

ANNALS, APR 95

Success: Success in Business Successful Fruits



IT IS SAID every man is a crank on some subjects, and it is true that many nurserymen are misled in new fruits. WHY? They expect to get something good, even though it is cheap; hence many new fruits are put on the market at introduction prices that are worthless, and have been procured for very little. The result is that fruit-growers have found many of the new sorts only old varieties renamed, or without any merits over existing kinds to justify their introduction.

Reid

Is not this kind! Personal experience and personally looking after this branch puts him in a position to know a good thing when he sees it. As a result, we offer you **FOUR NEW FRUITS** that have no equal. They are all our property, and are backed by the highest horticulturists in America.

Timbrell Strawberry.

This is the most wonderful berry that has ever been put on the market. It has attracted more attention and has had the largest sale of any new fruit ever offered. It is the *Strawberry of Strawberries*, and next year we will give our customers some reports from the prize offers we made that will startle all fruit-growers that have not planted Timbrell. It has passed its former record, as you will note on pages 4, 5 and 6, and from every state in the Union glowing reports are coming. We call your special attention to the reproduction of a painting on the other side of this sheet. This was painted true from nature, and is not exaggerated, as you will also note from a letter in the body of the catalogue from our artist.

There is no berry in existence to-day that includes the combination of merits attained in Timbrell. More, there are no *strawberries* on the market combined that will give the same results! It is the most productive, the best flavored, with largest average fruit, healthiest and hardiest plant, with largest foliage, sweetest and has more of the Strawberry flavor, and is the latest. **This combination can not be had in any other than Timbrell.** E. S. Carman says: "Timbrell is the best Strawberry in existence." Again, "Were I confined to but one berry, it would be Timbrell."

Eldorado Blackberry.

There is nothing that we have wanted an improvement in so much as the Blackberry. Heretofore, all Blackberries that were of good size and profitable to grow were so tender that they would winterkill. We now offer you a striking combination of desirable features in Eldorado; it is the **most productive, the sweetest and richest in quality**, without a core (that can be distinguished), and will stand the winters of Minnesota and the Northwest. This latter is something that Erie or Minnewaski will not do; in fact, even at the Ohio Experiment Station they will not stand. Eldorado marks a new era in Blackberry culture, and we take much pride in offering to you this celebrated new Blackberry for the first season. The entire stock is our property; be sure that you get the genuine.


Keepsake Gooseberry.

We have been trying to get a Gooseberry for some years that was as large as Industry, but of a better quality; one that would not mildew, and would be better adapted to general culture in the United States. This new variety we cannot recommend too highly from past experience with it.

Lorentz Peach.

Here is a Peach that cannot be excelled in quality and size. It has a yellow skin, with red cheek, and the flesh is also yellow, but it has not the same taste that goes with most yellow sorts. E. S. Carman says: "It is the best late variety I know."

This Peach originated close by us, and we have watched it personally with much attention, knowing the need for just such a variety, and having in mind the price obtained for such fruit at the date it is ready to market. This Peach has not failed to produce a crop in five years, while only one crop of the general varieties has been harvested in the same time in this locality; hence, we claim that its fruit buds are frost-proof.

 We will send by mail this superb collection as follows: **6 Timbrell Strawberries, 1 Eldorado Blackberry, 1 Keepsake Gooseberry and 1 Lorentz Peach, for \$2.50; or,**

12 Timbrell, 6 Eldorado, 1 Keepsake and 1 Lorentz, for \$5.



The Keepsake
Gooseberry.

The Eldorado
Blackberry.

The Timbrell
Strawberry.

Sketched from Nature

E. W. REID,
Nurseryman.

BRIDGEPORT, OHIO.



Motto:
Good stock, truthfully
described, and sold
direct to the purchaser
at reasonable prices,
must bring success.



Spring of 1894.

OUR great World's Fair has come and gone, and many will be the memories of the glorious and progressive age we live in—glorious alike in horticulture as well as in the fine arts—an advance far ahead of anything dreamed of a generation ago, thanks to our patriotic business men of this progressive age, who are ever alert to our national and local interests.

In again appearing before our customers, it is with much genuine pride that we can point to this, our new Catalogue, as an evidence of prosperity. By the adoption of the golden rule in our business, we have succeeded in building up one of the most prosperous Nurseries in the United States. We say this in a spirit of thankfulness to all our customers, who have stood by us and have felt confident, in placing their orders with us, that we were as mindful of their interests as our own. We can say for the future that we intend to maintain this reputation, and to our prospective customers that if they give us a trial order they will be convinced that it is better to buy direct from a reliable Nursery than to trust to so-called agents (who will sell you anything you ask for), only in time to find out that you have been swindled with some poor, worthless, discarded varieties.

Our mail contains such pathetic stories about agents charging enormous prices for worthless stock, that we give our readers the advice, QUIT AGENTS, and deal where a reputation is as necessary to a firm as to an individual. It is in no boastful spirit that we say that our stock is as good as the best, every care and attention being bestowed upon it, and where any is at fault it is straightway consigned to the brush-pile. Hence our reputation for good stock.

We are proud to say that no other Nursery in the United States has made the same growth in the same length of time as ours, thus showing that we keep up with the wide-awake, progressive times, and the public approbation of the course we have adopted is amply demonstrated by stating the fact that our business more than doubles itself each year. We have had to build this year one of the largest new offices ever used in the Nursery business, so great is our correspondence and office work; this will give us better facilities for handling mail, etc., and enable us to continue to be prompt in all our business transactions.

We endeavor to be watchful of our customers' interests in new varieties of stock introduced. We are constantly buying, testing and watching the new sorts before introducing them to our friends. Many are discarded as being no better than ordinary sorts, but it is with some pleasure that we can point to our newest introductions, which we can strongly recommend as being the best of their class. TIMBRELL STRAWBERRY is without a rival, ELDORADO BLACKBERRY is unequalled for quality, KEEPSAKE GOOSEBERRY is far ahead of all English varieties, LORENTZ PEACH is the latest fine peach ever grown. You will find in this Catalogue many other new fruits described without exaggeration.

We don't pretend to give you stock that bears fruit that will take a couple of horses to draw it—there is no such stock; but we give you, when ordered, the best of its class. Our grading of stock is a class higher than that of most Nurseries; we call a first-class tree $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and up—we don't charge you first-class prices and give you "mediums."

We also beg to draw the attention of our customers to our many advantages. Our soil is peculiarly adapted for the Nursery business, stock making a rapid and clean growth, and our small fruits are unsurpassed, which is evident from the fact that we are entirely sold out every season. Our packing department is under the personal supervision of our Mr. E. W. Reid and assistants, who are all old and experienced hands, who have grown up with the business, and who spare no pains in seeing that the stock is fully up to our high standard of grading, more than that, you get stock true to name. Our facilities for shipping are unsurpassed, as we have all the leading trunk lines represented, and six express companies. This competition insures us the very lowest rates as well as prompt attention. Our location, just opposite Wheeling, W. Va., gives us many advantages over our own town, as it is just as handy to ship from this point as from Bridgeport. Further, we have the Ohio river, by which we can reach many points at very low freight rates from Pittsburg to New Orleans, St. Louis, and other points along the great rivers.

In conclusion, we wish to thank you all individually for your many favors, and, feeling assured that our past endeavors have been fully appreciated, we shall aim to be as diligent and attentive in the future.

CHEAP BUT FRESH STOCK.—We do not want you to think that we sell *cheap stock* because our rates are much lower than those of many Nurseries; *we deal direct with you*, and not through agents, who, in many cases, add fifty per cent. to the cost. We are not a "Cheap John." We sell our stock at a small profit to increase our trade. We look at the matter in this way: If we can sell to five men at the same profit we would make from one, we increase our trade, and our stock is our best advertisement.

We take our stock, just as ordered, from the ground, hence it all grows. Our Strawberries have been shipped to Texas, California and Florida by the thousand, yes, by tens of thousands, reaching their destination as fresh as when taken from the ground.

OUR SHIPPING SEASON usually begins about March 15, and continues until November 15. We can get stock out in good time for our southern customers, as we fill orders from this section *first*.

LOCATION.—We are on the high hills back of the Ohio River, hence our stock always matures, and is not injured by winters.

ESTIMATES.—If you want large orders, write us for estimates, and in many cases we can quote you rates below catalogue prices, as oftentimes we have a surplus of stock. Many times, if customers when ordering would add an extra dollar or so to order, and request us to send its value in *surplus stock*, we could send almost twice the regular amount of the best fruits and ornamentals.

NOTICE.—We will be pleased to have our customers look after our interests in their locality. While we do not employ agents, we are pleased to have clubs, or any parties wanting stock to club together, and send their orders as one. In this way you can save quite a per cent.; you can get stock at a less rate, and save in freight. Not only this, you save fifty per cent. in price over the cost if bought from an agent. You also get what you order when you deal direct.

WHEN TO ORDER.—EARLY, in all cases; then you are sure of stock named, and we have time to advise you in regard to anything you may want to know. We also give *early orders* on trees, etc., a discount. Our stock in many cases will be exhausted before the season is over, as is the case with every Nursery; so you see the importance of early orders. We will hold stock if one-fourth of the value is paid, but in no case will we book orders unless that amount is paid as a guaranty.

MAIL ORDERS.—This we make as one of our *specialties*—sending plants, vines and *trees* by mail; in many cases it is much cheaper than by express. We send plants by the thousand by mail at a much less rate to California and other distant points. This part of the business is looked after by E. W. Reid himself, and every package goes through his hands before going to the mail-pouch. You may be sure that after a life experience he is an expert at the business.

HOW FAR CAN WE SHIP?—A question we cannot answer. Never have we tried to send stock to a customer, no matter how far, but that word has come to us that stock has arrived in good condition. It has been packed *forty-five days*, and received in good condition.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—We have represented at this point, and at Wheeling, W. Va., the *best* shipping point of any Nursery in the United States. There are but few points that we cannot reach direct, both by freight and express. We have two lines of the Pennsylvania Company—Cleveland & Pittsburg and P. C. C. & St. L., or "Pan-Handle Route." By the C. & P. we reach and bill direct with cars east and west via Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, or Pennsylvania Railroads, or over any of the lines operated by the Penna. Company. We have also the B. & O., including all its lines east, west, north and south; the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, which represents the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; and the "Big Four," the Wheeling and Lake Erie, which represents the great Erie system. Also the Ohio River R. R., which reaches all points along the river between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and gives us connections with the C. & O. Besides this, to all points that can be reached by the Ohio river we have the Pittsburg and Cincinnati packets every day.

We have represented here in express companies the Adams, Southern, American, National, United States, B. & O., Pacific, Wells, Fargo & Co. (which also operate Missouri Pacific). With such a number of transportation companies, we can insure you lower rates than from any other point. This, with the reduction of 20 per cent. on express charges, and being on a direct line, is quite a point in our favor.

TERMS AND ADVICE.—Cash with order. All mail addressed to REID, BRIDGEPORT, OHIO, is safe; we have a special pouch between the Bridgeport office and our own, and with the return envelopes we send everything is safe.

All orders, except post office money-orders, can be made payable to REID, but a post office money-order must be payable to E. W. REID. Remittance can be made as follows: Post office money-order, express money-order, registered letter, or draft on Chicago or New York.

It is not safe to risk sending much money in an ordinary letter. All the postal clerks are not honest, and it is not a hard matter to tell when a letter contains bills. Checks will be received on banks near by as cash, but they should not be sent on distant banks. Money orders from foreign countries should be made payable in Wheeling, West Virginia.

C. O. D.—We will send goods in this way, provided one-fourth the amount is sent with order, but this is an expensive way to ship, as you have the return charge to pay on remittance. Goods will be sent in this way by freight, if requested. No orders from entire strangers will be booked unless one-fourth of the amount is paid on them as a guarantee.

When making out your order, do so on the order sheet mailed in the catalogue, and do not mix it with your letter. If you have any special directions, place them on the order sheet, naming the road or express company you wish us to use. Otherwise we will use the best route laid down in Shippers' Guide.

NO ORDER RECEIVED FOR LESS THAN \$1.—Please bear this in mind. We have made quite a list of collections, so that you can get stock low, and we cannot enter orders for a less amount.

CANADIAN ORDERS will be filled at 10 per cent. less than catalogue rates, owing to the duty, on all orders from this catalogue, but in no case send us Canadian bills or coins; such cannot be used except at discount.

FORMER PRICES are set aside by this catalogue, and prices affixed to dozen, 100 and 1,000 are for quantities named; but half-dozen, 50 and 500 will be supplied at dozen, 100 and 1,000 rates.

GUARANTY.—All our stock is true to name and carefully labeled; yet, while we use the greatest care to do this, we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of stock, should any prove otherwise than as represented.

PACKING.—We make *no charge for boxing* or packing above rates in this catalogue. Everything is delivered free on board of trains at rates named.

TESTING FRUITS.—We are always glad to receive new fruits for testing, so that we can see how they do on our soil. They are as safe with us as with the originator, and at any time he wants any information in regard to them, it will be given.

SEE OUR TESTIMONIALS.—They prove the value of our stock, and the full address of each party is given. Address always,

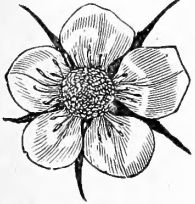
E. W. REID, Bridgeport, Ohio.



Reid's
NURSERIES

STRAWBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Many points are to be learned in this line of horticulture in one's life; hence, with a life-long experience, one must profit by it. It would be useless for us to rehearse all the points we have brought out in the past through the journals of the country, setting forth the methods of culture and marketing the crop. In this brief space we can only allude to this point, but in a brief way we will try and cover the ground.



PERFECT FLOWER.

With the standard berries of the day, it is no trick to grow from 150 to 250 bushels of this fruit per acre, if the proper care is given and the best varieties planted.

One would think it useless to work a bed once a week; but here is one point not to be overlooked; cultivation checks evaporation, and admits air to the soil, which the plant roots delight to have. Thus, by frequent culture you add both to the root-growth and the crop of the future.

Different methods of planting prevail in different sections of the country; hence, we can but give you the one practiced by us. This is a compromise between the matted row and hill systems. With the matted row you get much small fruit—with the hill quite large

berries, but not in paying quantities; so we adopt a compromise between the two.

When a bed is set in spring, we allow no runners to set until July 15 to August 1; we then see that they are not huddled together, but kept separate so they will form a good root-growth, and be prepared to produce a good crop.

The method many practice in the matted-row system is pushing the runners to the plant all through the fall. This is not right, you form a nest of vines without being well-rooted, and that will produce inferior fruit. When one wants some fine specimens of fruit, he will not go to the largest cluster of vines, but where the set is more scattered and where the sun shines in around the plants.

The rows on this system should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and plants 15 to 18 inches apart in row. In preparing the soil, we would not advise planting sod to this fruit, but if that is done, it should be plowed the fall before and replowed in the spring, with a light coat of manure plowed under, and the same worked in from top.

The soil cannot be too well prepared; the more work put on it, the less it will require in the future.

As a fertilizer, we recommend barn-yard manure above all others. Commercial fertilizers with us have never proved a profitable investment; hence, we pay more in proportion for the former than the latter. The manure has the lasting qualities, where with the phosphate you know not the hour its strength will be exhausted, and many times the result will be loss of crops.

We advise working the manure into the soil from the top by plow or harrow; it is then placed in reach of the plant roots; when plowed under it is seldom reached, and the plant proper receives but little from it.

The soil does not need to be rich to produce the crop, any soil that will produce good potatoes or wheat, with a supply of manure added, will yield you good returns. The one main point in view should be cultivation, and the best tool to do this work at the least expense is the Planet Jr. See cut on a rear page.

PLANTING.—The planting of a bed is the most important part. It costs you the same to cultivate a poor stand of plants as it does good ones; hence, the importance of well-rooted strong plants.

We cannot produce such with the care and high culture we give them at the cost they can be grown on New Jersey sand-banks and at some other points, but we can send you plants that are worth ten times their value, and which will all grow; not only grow, but produce you a good growth instead of one of the dwarf nature!

The plant should not be planted deeper than it stood in the bed; when planted too deep it will not grow, and if planted too shallow, the same.

We use a spade and line for setting; have our plants all dug, and when we are ready, it is but a small job to set. Two men and a boy can set one acre per day. Care should be taken not to expose the roots to sun or wind at any time.

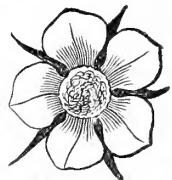
Should plants be received before you are ready to plant, or should anything interfere, heel in; cut the string about the bunch and spread them out, dampening the roots, but not the leaf.

Our plants are all stripped of surplus leaves and runners, and put in bunches of twenty-five, packed in light baskets, which keep down express charges, and cause no danger of heating. All our plants are true to name.

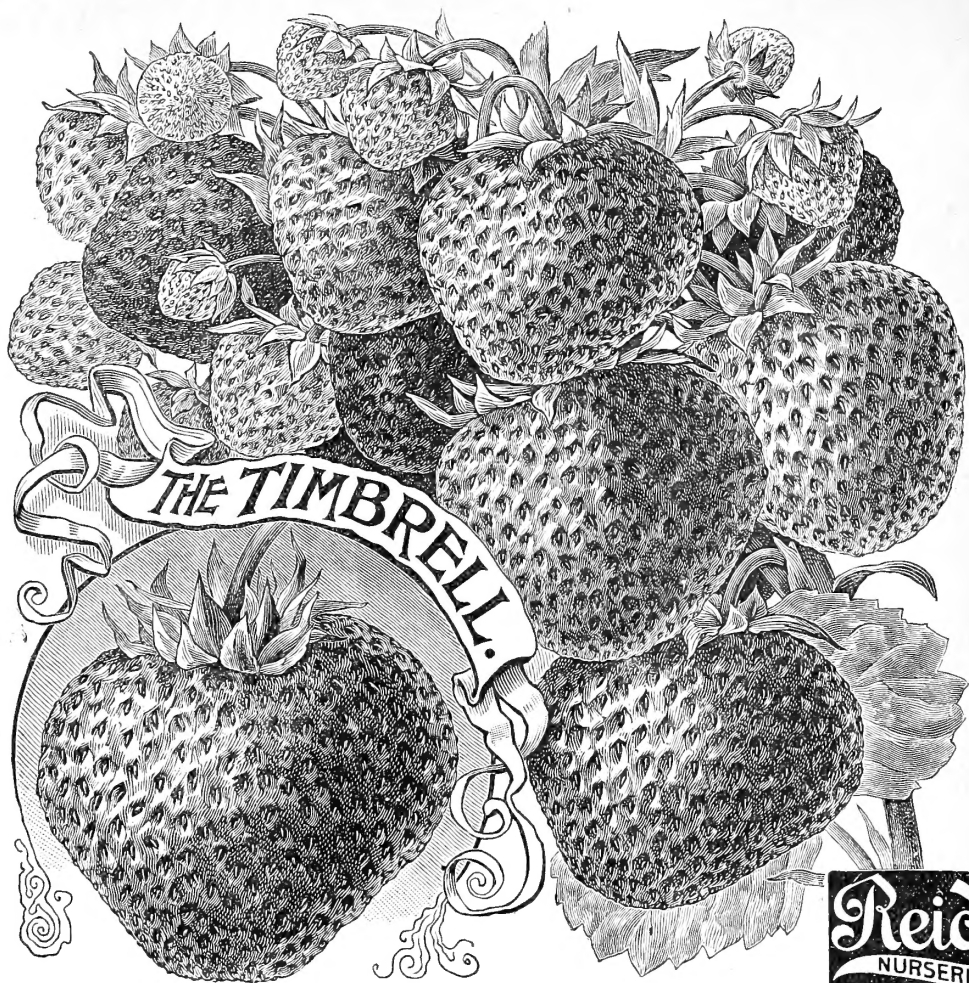
PERFECT AND IMPERFECT BLOSSOMS.—Strawberries are all perfect or imperfect, or in other words, male and female. Those marked (P) are imperfect and destitute of stamens, and must be planted so that they can be fertilized with perfect-flowering varieties, every three, four or five rows.

The best way to make the fertilization perfect is to set two varieties between—one early and one late; this will add to crop and size of fruit.

Some people are prejudiced against pistillate varieties. This should not be. We have found them the most productive, hence, better paying and less injured by late frost. For family use, we prefer a perfect variety, as they are somewhat easier handled; but for profit, the one that produces the most salable fruit is what we want.



IMPERFECT FLOWER.



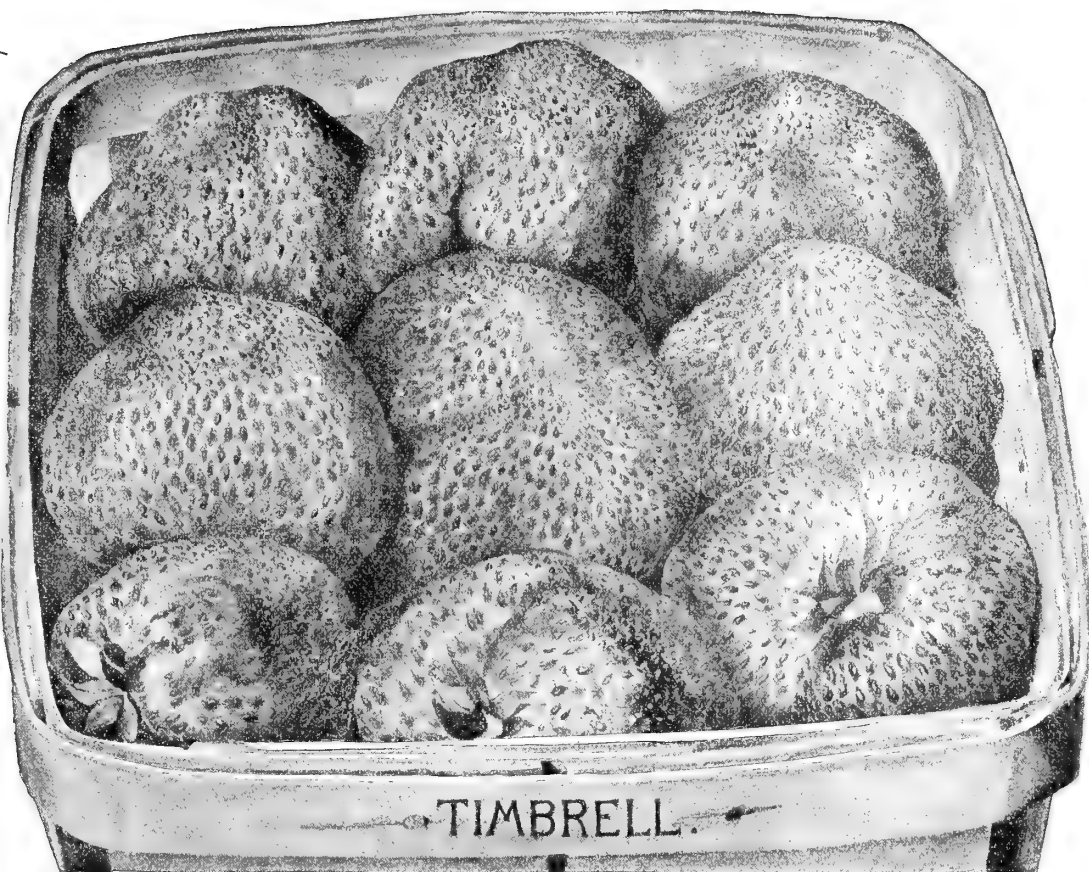
TIMBRELL.^(P.) Reid's Greatest Success.

A Strawberry that has surpassed all expectations, yet not half its merits have been told. Each mail brings to us the cheering news that those who have planted it the past season cannot speak too highly of it. Never has a new fruit so quickly become such a general favorite, succeeding so well in every locality, and never has there been such a run for plants as on Timbrell. We could not by any means supply the demand last spring.

It is the Gem of Strawberries. Growers have become acquainted with it, and they cannot say too much in its favor. The press has also said for it more than for any other new fruit put on the market. It has been confirmed by the leading horticulturists as the best variety ever introduced, and has even surpassed its former record this last season. We claim that it is to-day the best berry in existence; and not only the best berry, but the most profitable for the commercial grower to plant; and also the best variety for family gardens. Points that are essential in making a good variety are **productiveness, hardiness, healthiness**, with solidity of fruit sufficient to place it in good condition on the market. Timbrell not only possesses these points, but is one of the most hardy, if not *the* most hardy, of the Strawberry family, and in quality it surpasses any known kind. Growers have said that it was hard to get a variety perfect in all points. This we know, but it is more nearly attained in Timbrell than ever before. What has been wanted was a good late variety. In Gandy's Prize we have a good berry, yet it is lacking in the most important points, viz.: productiveness and hardiness, while these two points alone would make Timbrell the most desirable for a late berry. Another point in its favor is that it is the latest of all Strawberries to bloom and ripen fruit. **It has never lost a full crop.** The bloom being imperfect, greatly increases the value of the variety, as imperfect-flowered varieties stand much more frost than perfect ones; hence in Timbrell, you will note, we have the best berry that has ever been offered.

There is no berry in existence to-day that includes the same combination of merits attained in Timbrell. Indeed, we say without fear of contradiction, that there are not six berries on the market that combine the good qualities possessed by Timbrell alone. Hence you get in Timbrell the same points that you would get in half a dozen of the best varieties of the day. We claim still more: There is no variety in existence that can compare with Timbrell in **quality, healthiness, vigor** and **large average size**, and there is but one other that equals it in productiveness, and in this the berries are soft and of poor quality.

One point of superiority we have never before mentioned in regard to Timbrell is its **strong and healthy foliage**. The stem, including the three leaves that go to make up the vine, will measure 10 to 12 inches across, and each leaf will measure from 4 to 5 inches the narrow way, this being by far the largest foliage shown by



QUART BASKET OF TIMBRELL, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM NATURE.

Reid's Great **TIMBRELL** Strawberry, continued.

any Strawberry. The plant is the very picture of health, and most peculiar in growth, being very distinct from any other variety; hence we have in Timbrell many points you cannot obtain in any other berry.

The original painting of this grand berry was drawn true from nature. We spared no expense in this matter, but instructed our artist to go right to the fruiting bed and make his sketches and studies from the natural fruit, just as it was there produced by nature. This single stem carried 26 berries. Many stems had more berries, but this was selected for exact reproduction because it had on it berries in all stages of growth. We do not believe in the usual exaggeration in making cuts or paintings for the sale of plants or any other stock; we give exact facts, and wish them received as the same. A letter will be found elsewhere from our artist, Mr. Lunzer, which speaks for itself.

The supply of Timbrell is still limited, owing to the great demand, and we wish to inform all that the stock of this berry is almost entirely in our hands, as but few plants were sold to nurserymen last spring.

Owing to the extensive advertising we do, and our reputation for introducing the best new fruits, many agents have been selling Timbrell through the country. These are all frauds; they are selling you some common sort for high prices. We ship Timbrell plants from our grounds only direct to purchasers, and with each lot a certificate goes assuring you that they are genuine. We here give our friends notice to send orders direct to us, and thus make sure of getting the pure stock, for **all plants of Timbrell must be obtained through us.**

GOOD WORDS FOR TIMBRELL.

AFTER REPEATED TRIALS.

E. S. CARMAN, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, who is one of the best judges of new fruits, and who has more experience than any other man in the country, says: "**Timbrell is the best Strawberry in existence.**" Again he says: "**Were I confined to one berry, it would be Timbrell.**" Again, under date of November 7, 1893, he says: "I have lost no faith in Timbrell; it is all ever claimed."

SAMUEL MILLER, Bluffton, Mo., in *The Rural New-Yorker* of October 28, 1893, says: "There are a number of new Strawberries, which outsiders know nothing about, that promise well. Among the new ones that gave us fruit this season may be mentioned Timbrell, Princess, Greenville, America and Columbia. But first and foremost in every respect, in my estimation, is the Timbrell. The plants are a picture worth looking at, and are so different from all others that they can be picked out of a hundred varieties at a glance. So well pleased am I with it that every plant now fit was set, lest I should be tempted to sell some."

M. T. THOMPSON, in same paper, says: "The Timbrell Strawberry is a luxuriant grower and the fruit of a beautiful color. Marshall, which is claimed to be a grand Strawberry, is rusting badly in the same row."

E. S. CARMAN, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, answers G. A. P., of Pennsylvania, as follows: "1. Is Timbrell as valuable as Brandywine Strawberry? 2. How will the two sorts compare with Parker Earle in yield? The latter yielded me at the rate of over 300 bushels per acre." *Answer.* "1. Timbrell is better in quality than Brandywine, though Brandywine is very good—superior, indeed, but it is not best; **this can be truly said only of Timbrell.** 2. Either will compare in yield with Parker Earle."

Reid's Great TIMBRELL Strawberry, continued.

MATTHEW CRAWFORD, in *The Rural New-Yorker*: "Timbrell.—This is a variety of great merit. I have watched it carefully, and am glad to report that it has not a single weak point. The plant is a luxuriant grower, and enormously productive. The fruit is very large, nearly always of regular, conical form, crimson color, firm, of very excellent quality, and one of the latest to ripen."

E. S. CARMAN, again in *The Rural New-Yorker*: "We are glad to have so good a Strawberry authority as Matthew Crawford confirm *The Rural New-Yorker's* opinion of the Timbrell. He regards it as entitled to the first place among the lists of to-day. He says it has no weak points. 'It is very large, fine, firm and of excellent quality.'"

These are but a few of the leading comments from the press speaking in such high terms of Timbrell Strawberry.

"Not a Weak Spot in Timbrell."

GLENWOOD, N. J., Nov. 8, 1893.

E. W. REID: *Dear Sir*—The past season the Timbrell was a perfect berry—large, late, perfect and firm, immensely productive and of the best quality; not a weak spot in the Timbrell, plant or berry. It would please me if all the readers of your catalogue could understand that this is my conscientious opinion, after years of fruiting the Timbrell berry, and is gratuitously given. I have no plants to sell or trade, and I speak only from my personal experience. I sold my whole crop to Smith & Wood, of New York, and enclosed you will find their letter concerning Timbrell.

Yours,

ASA J. BAXTER.

[The following is the letter above referred to, sent Mr. Baxter about Timbrell, from a fancy fruit-dealer in New York.]

August 2, 1893.

A. J. BAXTER: *Dear Sir*—In reply to your inquiry as to what we think of the Timbrell Strawberry, would say that we have been handling Strawberries for the last ten years, and handle many hundreds of bushels each year, but we have never had a Strawberry that has been so satisfactory to us and our customers as the Timbrell. So far as our judgment goes, it is the finest Strawberry in the world, and that is saying a great deal. Also, please note that the last berries sold from our store this season were Timbrell from your beds.

Yours truly,

SMITH & WOOD.

From the Originator.

E. W. REID: *My Dear Sir*—Yours of the 6th at hand, asking my experience with Timbrell this season. I have nothing to take back that I have said: It is the "King of Strawberries." I have now fruited it for nine years, and in all this time it has not shown a fault. The past season was very dry, but it did not seem to shorten my crop of Timbrell—the vines were heavily loaded with fruit, and it all ripened perfectly, while on other varieties the berries dried up. The Timbrell vines were healthy and green, and we picked a very fine crop of berries, many measuring nine inches in circumference.

There is a heavy demand for the fruit, as it is so fine for canning, being so solid. I got orders by the crate from private parties, paying me two and three cents per box in advance for them more than any other berry. Since having Timbrell, I have been buying new varieties, trying to see if I could get anything to excel it, but its equal I have yet to find. I have discarded about fifty varieties that have been highly lauded. I have yet twenty varieties, but Timbrell stands away above every thing else, and I feel this year like praising it still higher, as it is so large, high flavored, solid and prolific, with vines healthy, luxuriant, and late in blooming.

Mr. Lunzer has been here, and has gotten a fair representation of the Strawberry (natural size). He has not exaggerated them in the least, as I had berries larger than the ones he has painted, and stems with many more berries, but this that he painted is a fair representation.

H. S. TIMBRELL.

Our Artist's Opinion.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 15, 1893.

E. W. REID: *My Dear Sir*—I have made the design for Eldorado, but I would ask you to let me have that photograph again, as I intend to make a large private study of it for myself, as it represents certainly one of the finest bunches of blackberries I have ever seen. I trust your catalogue this season will be a grand success. A private study of the Timbrell is shown to every visitor to my house, and as a rule they ask for further information, which I promise to give as soon as your catalogue reaches me. I consider it my duty, as soon as I allow my name to go on a plate, to do all in my power to convince the public that what I copied from nature was done true to nature. I am,

Yours truly,

A. LUNZER.

LAST YEAR'S EXPERIENCE.

NEW YORK CITY, August 7, 1892.

E. W. REID: *My Dear Sir*—Yes, I have tried the TIMBRELL, and it is, as judged by me, the best berry—all things considered—I have ever tried.

Abundantly productive, of the first quality, large size, and having a characteristic form, which is fairly regular; it is, besides, a firm berry. The vines are vigorous and hardy. I can hardly say too much in favor of this berry from one season's trial.

Sincerely,

E. S. CARMAN,

Editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*.

NEW YORK CITY, August 1, 1892.

E. W. REID: *Dear Sir*—Yours inquiring about the TIMBRELL Strawberry at hand. I saw the berry the first season it bore. It was sent to me to be named (I was then editor of the *Orange County Farmer*), and I have seen it every year since, three or four, I think, both on my own place, where I had a few plants; on Mr. Carman's place at River Edge, N. J.; on the grounds of the originator, and on one or two neighbors' places.

In quality it is very far superior to Parker Earle or Bubach—indeed, I know of no Strawberry now in cultivation so good; it is much finer than Gandy or Downing; in productiveness I think it will equal, if not surpass, Bubach, and it is a much better yielder than Sharpless. I have only seen Parker Earle in small beds, and so cannot judge between it and Timbrell save in quality.

The fruit is large, generally uniform in shape, and dark crimson in color; the plant is vigorous—a rank grower. I

think the berry is as solid as Bubach, rather more so. It is the best in quality of any berry I know, and it has a future.

E. G. FOWLER,

Assistant Editor *Rural New-Yorker*.

GLENWOOD, NEW JERSEY, August 24, 1892.

E. W. REID: *Dear Sir*—Have had two years' acquaintance with the Timbrell Strawberry, and have fruited it. I find it large, late, of good form, firm, productive, and of the best quality.

Among the late berries, Gandy, Parker Earle, Enhance, etc., it is later than any, and is remarkable in productiveness and quality.

I regard it as the greatest acquisition ever made to the Strawberry world, and predict that the Timbrell berry will be a more general favorite than any variety now on the market.

A. J. BAXTER.

UNIONVILLE, NEW YORK, September 2, 1892.

E. W. REID: *Dear Sir*—In regard to the Timbrell strawberry, tested on my grounds for the past two seasons, I have to report, (1) that it was planted and cultivated beside several of the more popular sorts, both new and old but it far surpassed all other varieties in everything that goes to make up a desirable berry. (2) For health of plant, productiveness, size, solidity, and flavor (with a big F), it, in my opinion, beats the world. I predict for it a run far exceeding that of any Strawberry yet introduced.

Yours truly,

J. O. AUSTIN.

Price, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

NEW STRAWBERRY, E. P. ROE.

This new strawberry, which we have named the "E. P. Roe," was found in the month of May, 1887, by Mr. W. B. Brown, in his garden at Newburgh. While preparing a flower-bed for his wife, he noticed the little chance seedling plant, and being greatly interested in horticulture, requested his better-half to allow the plant to remain. Owing to this good lady's submission to her husband's wish, we can now offer this superb late berry.

In the spring of 1891, attention was called to this berry, with its strong, clean foliage, early in the season; and visitors to the original plantation called again several times during the fruiting season to see it, being more favorably impressed each time.

The plants of the E. P. Roe are the finest growers I have ever seen. I have seen them grow to a height of two feet under unfavorable conditions, in Mr. Brown's garden, with a compact, dark, rich, healthy foliage. Fortunately its blossoms have perfect flowers. It ripened this season from June 19 to July 11. It is a wonder in productiveness, completely covering the ground about the plants, with its fine, uniform, regular, luscious fruit.

It is now an established fact with fruit-growers that the greatest profits are from the very early and very late strawberries. The party who will plant the E. P. Roe will have fruit so much later than any one else that he can make his own price. Its excellent flavor will recommend it so highly to the customers that they will buy it as long as it is in the market, even at an advanced price.

50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

MUSKINGUM.

In 1884 this berry received the first prize, and was named at the summer meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, held at the Experiment Station, June 11, 1890. We have been cultivating and testing this variety for about eight years, being better pleased with its behavior each year, till it is now our main cropper. It makes a large, perfect blossom on good, stout fruit stems, and is very prolific in-bearing, and in vigor and growth of plant is not surpassed by any. Never blights, scalds or burns in the leaf, no matter how hot or wet the weather. The berries are of large size, and continue large to the end of the season. In form obtusely conical, but mostly round toward last of the season; yet few of the very largest are coxcomb. They ripen very evenly all over; the berries never scald or burn in the sun, and we have had them to hang on vines for several days after ripening without spoiling. The berry is a very nice, red, glossy color, with red flesh and of good flavor, which makes it a good berry for home use and the most profitable market berry we have ever grown.

It is as productive as the Crescent, in quarts. In June, 1890, one row made nearly as much money as two rows of Crescent with equal cultivation.

Pickers gather 200 quarts a day very easily, and would rather gather them than any other variety.

75 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

SHUCKLESS.

We quote from the originator on this new specialty; we have never fruited it. "This is the most remarkable strawberry ever introduced, inasmuch as it possesses a peculiar feature distinguishing it from all others. This distinguishing characteristic is indicated by its name. In picking it parts readily from the stem, the shucks remaining on the stem instead of the berry. This is not only a novel feature, but one of the greatest practical value, inasmuch as the berries are ready for the table as soon as picked, thus obviating the disagreeable and tedious task of shucking necessary with other sorts. This feature will be appreciated by housekeepers, and will place the Shuckless at the head of the list of best garden sorts.

"The Shuckless attracts attention in market and finds ready sale, even though the market be glutted with other sorts, and is therefore one of the most profitable varieties for the home market, commanding three to five cents per quart more than other sorts. Aside from its shuckless feature it has many most desirable qualities which alone would give it a place among the best. It is a strong grower, hardy plant, a late bloomer, and produces berries of, uniform size and color in great abundance and of best quality. It is a remarkable berry."

\$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

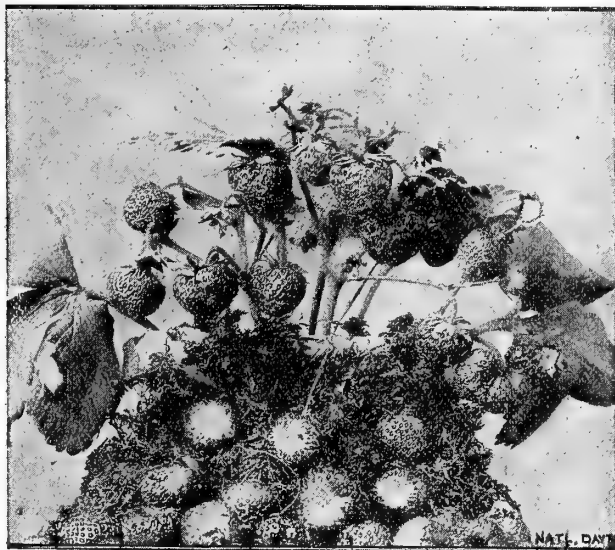
BEVERLY.

Plant very vigorous, upright grower; foliage healthy, no trace of rust or blight, and leafage sufficient to protect blossoms from frost. Blossoms perfect, strong, staminate. Berry large, conical, perfect form, bright, glossy, crimson, and colors all over; flesh pink, texture firm, and very superior flavor, resembling the wild berry.

The size is remarkably large to the last; season medium to late; last season picked the first berries June 14, and the last July 20.

For productiveness, I have never seen its equal. To show its reputation at home, I will say that the last season I could not supply the demand for fruit at 25 cents a box.

50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.



YOUNG SHUCKLESS PLANT.

There is no business in which a person can be cheated as in the nursery trade. See, then, that you know who you deal with. Remember our name, "REID," and we are always to be found at Bridgeport, Ohio.

GREENVILLE.

Comparing this variety, as we do, with Bubach No. 5, which is known to growers as a most superb berry, would say it resembles it in growth. The leaf is a lighter green, but has not the robust growth, yet it is a better grower and more free to run. The fruit is not quite so large as the Bubach, but is of better quality and much more solid, making a good shipping variety. Compared with Bubach, Warfield, Haverland, Gandy, Crescent, and Cumberland, on a scale of ten points, Greenville obtained the highest average. In the ten points, it has five firsts, while the six varieties above combined only made six firsts, thus showing that no other berry of the leading varieties named includes anything like so many of essential points as Greenville. The above scale was as follows: Productiveness, Firmness, Quality, Size, Color, Near Market, Distant Market, Home Use, and General Purposes. It was No. 1 in Productiveness, Quality, Near Market, Home Use, and General Purposes; was No. 2 in Size, and Distant Market; hence it is a rare case when you find one particular fruit that will rank, as this, over the above selections from about fifty varieties.



We cannot say too much for this berry, as it is one of the very best, and it will, when known, be planted extensively, as fruit growers, for commercial purposes, have found that they

cannot grow anything that will give them more satisfaction. The plant and foliage are entirely hardy with us, and Greenville will be one of the berries for the masses. Our stock of this variety is large, and we have made rates very low.

The following is the official report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station of 1891: "The Greenville is a strong competitor of the Bubach, and indeed bears some resemblance to that variety. The plants are a shade lighter in color than the Bubach, make a stronger growth, and are quite as productive. The berries average a little smaller than Bubach, but are more uniform in size and regular in outline, and of finer texture. It seems probable that the Greenville will have the important advantage over the Bubach of being a better shipper."

"Have nothing to take back of what we have said in the former reports regarding Greenville. It is a first-class market berry, and is good enough for home use. The plants are healthy and productive; the berries of fair size and attractive. I rank Greenville as among the best."—W. J. Green, *Horticulturist of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio, August 3, 1892.*

75 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

WOOLVERTON.

Originated by our friend John Little, of Ontario, Can., who has made strawberries a specialty for many years. Knowing him as we do, we can highly recommend the Woolverton. Mr. Crawford speaks of it as follows:

"I have fruited this in both hills and matted rows, and am convinced that it is a variety of great merit. Wherever it has been tested it has made a good record. It is a splendid grower, remaining green and healthy all summer, sending out a good number of runners, and bearing abundantly. The blossom is perfect, and it remains in bloom a long time. In fact, it always matures a part of its crop before it is done blooming. This is a valuable characteristic, because it will prevent any great loss by a late frost, and also make it a rare variety to plant with pistillates."

Fruit large, resembling the Bubach in form.

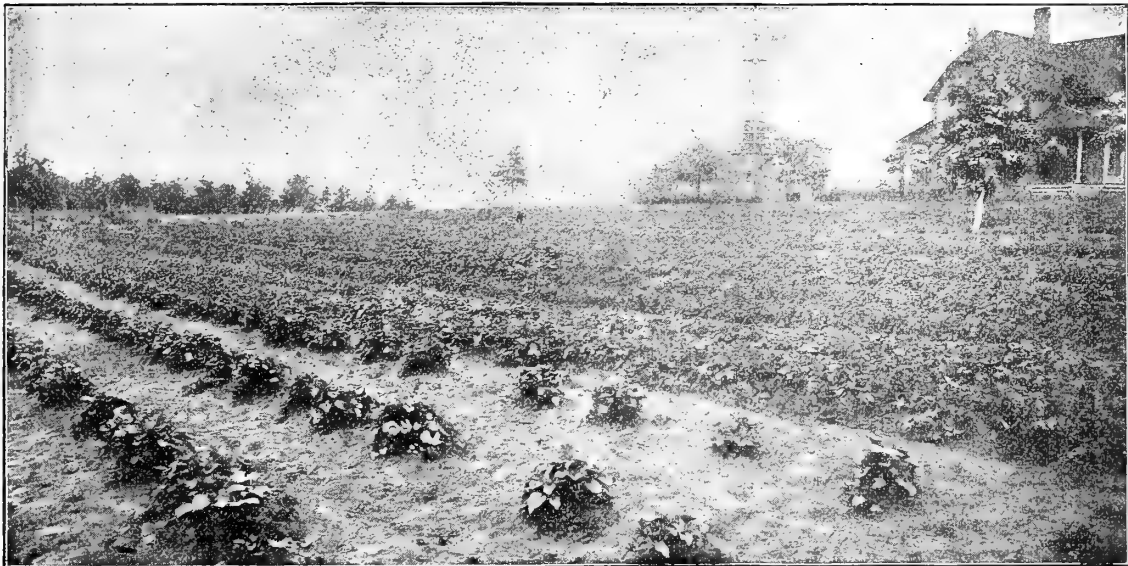
25 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

PARKER EARLE.

Without doubt the best berry on the market, speaking in a general way, and taking into consideration its general good qualities. There are others of larger type, and others more productive, but there are not any that will rank with it in general quality.

In speaking of Parker Earle in the spring of '92, we recommended all our trade to plant it in a general way, and for market, and but few did not try it. We had faith in it from its very first appearance on our grounds; so much so that we planted it heavily, and the more we see of it the more we are impressed.

On our grounds, after we had dug every plant from a bed in the spring of '91, the parent plant, in the spring of '92, produced an average of over one quart per hill, or 10,000 quarts per acre. This crop was harvested under



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A FIELD OF PARKER EARLE.

the most unfavorable circumstances, as there was not a working-day from March 25 to May 15 that we were not among them, taking up plants, and loosening the soil about the roots. Had the above-named plantation not been disturbed, I have no doubt it would have yielded at the rate of at least 500 bushels to the acre.

Every commercial grower should plant it, and we will say that it will be years before it will be reduced to the regular rate of standard sorts. It makes but few runners, and the increased demand that must be for a berry of its quality will keep it high for some years. We have reduced our rates to about one-half that of last spring, so that they will be in reach of the commercial grower, and think we are safe in saying that our stock is the largest outside of Texas, "its home."

25 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

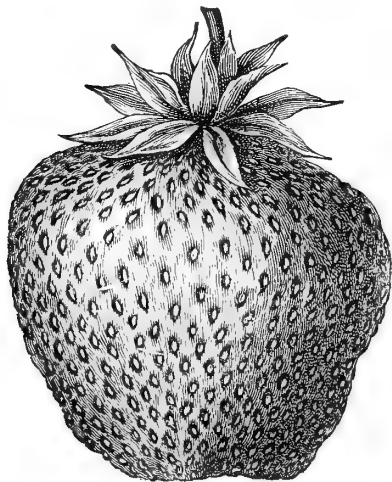
DAYTON.

In bringing this new berry before the public, and adding another to the already long list of strawberries, we have not acted hastily; we have concluded to offer it only after several years of thorough trial, and after having its merits passed on by some of the best horticulturists of the country.

The "Dayton" (so named by request of the members of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society, at the June meeting, 1891, held at the home of the originator) is a chance seedling. Mr. Feicht's attention was drawn to it by its heavy stem and immense cluster of fine, large fruit. It was tested side by side with the Crescent and other productive varieties, and it outyielded them all besides, it proved six days earlier than the Crescent. It is a strong, healthy, vigorous and upright grower, entirely free from rust, and its large foliage protects the blossoms from frost. In color it is somewhat darker than the Crescent; solid, a good shipper, of fine form and excellent flavor. It is an immense yielder of very large fruit, and holds out well in size to the end of the season—a quality lacking in many of the newer sorts.

The points of excellence claimed for the Dayton are earliness, hardness, large size, productiveness, superior flavor, perfect bloom, good shipping quality, desirable color, vigorous growth, and entire freedom from rust.

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.



THE DAYTON STRAWBERRY.

NEW STRAWBERRY, SWINDLE. (P.)

The plant in habit of growth somewhat resembles the Glendale, although with rather broader leaves; it is a more vigorous grower than either of its parents, and makes runners freely; leaf and fruit stalks are long and stout, fruit stalks very abundant and branch freely, so that often thirty to fifty berries form on a single cluster; blossoms, pistillate; blooms medium till late; fruit ripens late to very late; always large to very large; rich, dark, glossy scarlet color; sprightly, high flavor, somewhat acid, but of excellent quality, firm and solid, and a grand shipper; in a general way, both plant and fruit resemble Gandy, only the berries average larger and of richer color. Swindle is fully as late and will produce four times as much fruit as Gandy, making it the grandest late market or family variety yet introduced.

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

SAUNDERS.

The originator of this variety, Mr. John Little, of Canada, the veteran horticulturist, says he thinks Saunders is the best of all his seedlings. Mr. Crawford, who is a great friend of Mr. Little, speaks of it as follows:

"A Canadian berry of great value for the market-grower. I wish that all my customers would test it, as it is among the most desirable. The plant is large and vigorous, free from rust, and is as healthy and hardy as any ever sent out. It makes many runners, has a perfect blossom, and is enormously productive. In this respect it excelled all others on my place last season, and was the wonder of all who saw it. The fruit is very large, conical, slightly flattened, and often has a depression on one or both sides. It is deep red and remarkably glossy. The flesh is of the same color, and has a sprightly, agreeable flavor."

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

STAYMAN'S NO. 1. (P.)

We have this strawberry growing by the side of Jessie, Bubach No. 5, Jewell, Parry and many others, and have found none equal to it in growth, productiveness or quality. Is not only the most productive of all we have seen, but it is the most vigorous and prolific; the original seedling produced 690 plants, covering a space of 43 square feet of ground, and every plant produced a heavy crop of fruit; the plants set last were as productive as the first. It appears to be perfectly hardy, as it has had neither mulching nor winter protection, and has endured our most protracted droughts as well as late spring frosts, without injury, while all others have suffered more or less. It is very late in blooming, scarcely showing any sign of fruit, except a large crown, until others are in bloom; then it quickly throws up a heavy, tall fruit-stock above the foliage, and blooms when all danger of frost is over. We think more of the Stayman each season, and it certainly deserves our good opinion. Try it, and you will find it to be a No. 1 berry.

25 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

PRINCESS. (P.)

I know nothing that will give better returns to the grower than this variety. It is hardy and robust, a seedling of Minnesota, standing its cold winters in perfect condition. In size it will average about with Bubach, but is far superior to this variety in every particular; yet Bubach will have some berries that are larger, but the average crop of Princess is the best. It is an all-purpose berry, and will stand more drouth than any other. Plants are very hardy, vigorous and productive, root deep and stand drouth well, and hold up well to the end of the season. Quality good.

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

BEDER WOOD.

A stocky, robust plant, that makes runners freely; healthy and entirely free from rust or blight; has perfect bloom, and is an enormous bearer of large, round, perfectly formed berries; light scarlet color, moderately firm, and of good quality; very valuable for home use or near-by markets. It gives promise to be one of the best early varieties on our grounds.

25 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

FARNSWORTH.

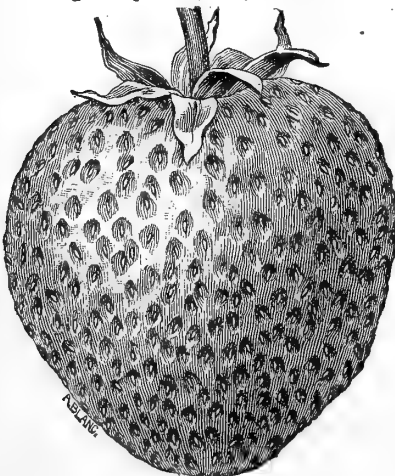
This berry is well-known to growers by its superior flavor, by reason of which it heads the list of the strawberry family. It is among the earliest, yet it is not claimed to be as abundant a producer as some of the standard sorts, while surpassing them in quality. It is superb for the home garden, being highly recommended by the Ohio Experiment Station for every garden. The berries are larger than those of the Crescent.

25 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

EUREKA. (P.)

This season we were taken by surprise by this berry. It was the best fruiter on our grounds; the bloom comes through the frost in much better condition than any other variety, and produces a good crop of beautiful fruit. It is very large; after the nature of Bubach, ripening late with Gandy's Prize, and commanding a good price. We find that it is going to be a valuable variety for market growers.

25 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



EUREKA.

YALE STRAWBERRY.

Introduced in the spring of 1890, it was widely advertised by its originators. Its growth with us is very satisfactory; it is free from all diseases, and presents a beautiful appearance in the growing vine. Being firm as it is, and possessing many of the qualities of the Wilson, it is quite valuable.

One writer, in speaking of this, compares it to the Wilson, saying: It is valuable for canning, and the ladies place it equal to the Wilson for that purpose. It is quite late, very firm, and deep red in color; growth of the plant of the best, and looks very promising.

25 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

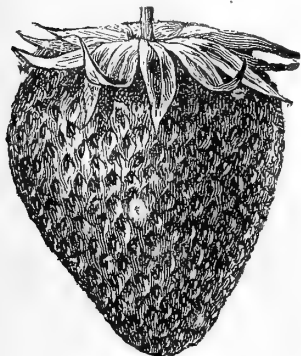
GREAT PACIFIC. (P.)

Growth of plant is of the strongest; belongs to the imperfect varieties; fruit dark red, size large and an abundant bearer. In the west said to be the best in the market.

25 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

VAN DEMAN. (P.)

This new extra early berry only fruited on Spring set plants in our beds.



VAN DEMAN.

The Van Deman had more ripe berries than any other kind, and they certainly were beauties. Though there were no extra large berries, every one was of a good size, of a beautiful glossy red color, almost unequalled for brilliant effect as they appeared among the strong green leaves. When we add that the plant is quite productive, probably exceeding all the extra early varieties in this respect, and that the berry is decidedly firm, and ripens all its fruit in a very short time, we think we have described the coming early market berry. This description is fully sustained by the bulletins of at least half a dozen foremost State Experiment Stations, which have given Van Deman a thorough and careful trial for several seasons.

75 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

MEEK'S EARLY. (P.)

This we regard as the acme of sweetness and high, rich flavor. A berry also of most beautiful appearance, plant as fine a grower as we have, size uniform though not extra large, color rich, dark crimson.

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

GOVERNOR HOARD.

We have no hesitation in offering this to our customers as a variety of great promise. It has been tested ten years, and during that time has been as free from rust as any ever grown, and has shown no weakness of any kind. It is a seedling of the Sharpless, and resembles its parent in healthy, vigorous growth.

50 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

ENHANCE.

This was one of the perfect-flowered varieties that gave a good crop in spite of the frost. As claimed by Mr. Young, the originator, hardiness is one of its strong points. It seems to be nearly equal to the pistillate varieties in this respect. The Enhance has been on trial at the Station a sufficient length of time to warrant the assertion that it has decided merits as a pollinizer and market variety. The plants are very vigorous and almost perfectly healthy, and but little inferior to the best pistillate sorts in productiveness. It is strictly a market sort, however, as it is too acid and ill-shaped to suit amateurs. Market-growers generally ought to give it a trial.

25 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

FLORENCE (Clara).

Originated in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. It is a beautiful bright red, resembling the old Wilson in shape, but a brighter red, and holds its color well after being picked, averaging half as large again. Its fruit is borne on large, strong fruit trusses, holding the berries well up from the ground, keeping them clean. It is an excellent runner and a good shipper, equaling the old Wilson. Its beautiful, attractive appearance finds it a ready sale. Its season is medium to late, with a perfect blossom.

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

MRS. CLEVELAND. (P.)

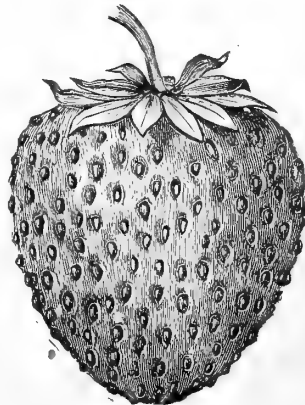
Resembles the Cumberland in foliage; is excellent in quality, large, scarlet, very attractive. It is valuable for home garden, the fruit being of the best quality, free from disease and enduring neglect.

25 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

CRAWFORD.

Large, bright red, covered with gloss, making a beautiful fruit; plant robust and productive under good culture; is grown on heavy soil; requires good care and plenty of fertilizer.

50 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.



FLORENCE.

GENERAL LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

Warfield No. 2. (P.) After fruiting the past season with us, we were more pleased with it than ever, so we cannot but give it its former place on the list. All things considered, it is of the very best. Similar in color and some other respects to Wilson—being very firm—it can be shipped a long distance. In going through our beds this season while in bloom, we failed to find one plant that did not set; this cannot be said of many sorts. Size large; plant very productive. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; 5,000 lots, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Haverland. (P.) A native of Ohio, but does not lose its reputation by going into other states. This is the most productive berry on the market to-day. Size large; color light; will not stand long shipments, but for near markets is one of the best. We cannot recommend the Haverland too highly, as it has good foliage, is a strong grower, and fruits abundantly. Some growers claim 1,000 bushels per acre for it; we do not make any such claims, but will say that it will come as near to it as any other variety. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Bubach No. 5. (P.) *One of the best.* Quite large; plants very robust; color, dark green; has never shown signs of rust or blight. We fruited it this season on four different soils, and see no difference; it did well on all. We can recommend it for field culture, as well as for the garden; it is one of the best paying varieties. The fruit commands highest prices. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. (P.) The introducer speaks of it as follows: "This is an accidental seedling, and the earliest and most profitable in cultivation; of the finest flavor; a perfect blossom; as large and firm as the Crescent, from ten to twelve days earlier, and as productive. Plant the hardiest of all known and free from rust or blight. Growing side by side with twenty other varieties, nothing approaches it in plant-growth except Bubach No. 5." We find that this variety does much better in the south and west than the east. With us it was small, but very productive and early. 25 cts. per dozen, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Wilson Albany. Still in the lead of all standard varieties at Sunny Hill Fruit Farm. We shipped the plants to dealers all over the United States last season, and they unite in saying that they were the finest ever seen. We can recommend them to any; there are places where they will not succeed, but not in this part of Belmont county. Can be shipped a long distance, and where it flourishes is a fine berry. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Gandy's Prize. Large and very late; holds its fruit well from the ground. This is the best late berry we have growing, all points considered. Very firm, and when put on the market brings the highest market price; it is also valuable as a fertilizer to use with early varieties, making the latter end of the crop more perfect. We have received five cents per quart more for Gandy than any other varieties, owing to its size, beauty and firmness at this late date of ripening. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Burt Seedling. We value this very highly for growing on deep, moist soil; it has been a good producer with us; of good size, very firm and productive. We do not hesitate to recommend it for fruiting for profit. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Logan. Size large to very large; color good and true; a good grower. We still think as well of it as last season; it is one of the berries that attract the

attention of the buyer, and we highly recommend it to our customers. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Pearl. A vigorous grower; fruit very firm and attractive. It is claimed by many to be of great value, but we see no point over some given above; yet it is worth trial, as we have no fault to find, and on other soils it may be of more value than some we have mentioned. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Bomba. The first berry to ripen on our farm, and of the best quality; plant vigorous and large; good grower and productive, but fruit with us does not hold up well at end of season. Try it. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Cloud Seedling. (P.) On thin soil, this season, it did very well with us, better than ever before; it is not so productive as Crescent or Warfield, but has a good color, and is very firm. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Sharpless. Size large to very large, irregular in shape, and of dark-red when fully ripe; succeeds well on any heavy soil, with good culture. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Jessie. This has been before the people long enough to be known, and much has been claimed for it; in fact, too much. While it is a good berry, there are others as good and better on our soil, but soil makes all the difference in the berry. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Summit. (P.) One of the largest; good grower, and a fine fruit in some localities; subject to rust, but not with us. A good variety for home uses, but, like all large berries, not profitable enough for commercial growers. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Lovett's Early. A berry that can be highly recommended for loam or clay but not for sandy soil, and its name misrepresents it, as it is not an early variety, but mid-season; very sour, but is a good shipper and very productive. It is so well tested that it can be relied on for a general crop with good results. Is a good staminate for fertilizing pistillate varieties; a good all-purpose berry; color a bright crimson and firm, better for market than family use, owing to its inferior quality; its firmness recommends it also for shipping, as it will carry through in fine shape for a long journey. 25 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Cumberland Triumph. We cultivate this variety extensively for fruit, as it is one of the most salable berries we have in our market, and sells for the highest price. It is very large, not as bright in color as we would desire, but in past years it seemed to produce more fruit each season. We can recommend it highly. Better on poor clay soil, well manured, than on rich loam. A sale can always be found for it. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Crescent. (P.) Like the Concord grape, it seems to be in the lead with fruit-growers. Any one can grow the Crescent, for it will almost take care of itself after it is once put in the ground. Strange to say, last season we sold three times as many of this variety as any others. It is very hardy and prolific, and should not be allowed to run the entire season to matted rows. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Chas. Downing. An old, well-tried variety; succeeds well almost everywhere, but we can see no improvement over many other varieties. A good shipper; size medium. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Dozen mailed free; add 20 cts. per 100 if to be sent by mail; lots of 5,000 at reduced rates. Write for prices on large lots.

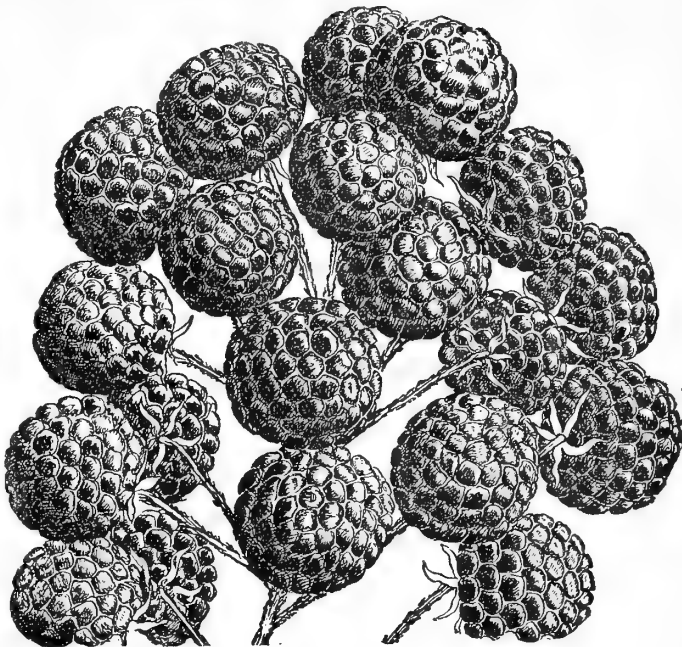
SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are heavy growers of small fruits, and can supply large lots of plants at low rates; you also get fresh stock that will grow, not dried-up plants, that have been packed away. Write us for terms on large amounts. Estimates cost you nothing, and it is not our way of doing business to swindle our trade, but to give them good plants for the smallest sum.*

We do not wish our strawberry plants to be placed on the same plane with those grown in New Jersey, Delaware and some parts of Maryland. We do not grow such stock, hence we do not wish you to compare our rates with such. Our plants are large, vigorous and healthy, and when set, you get a good growth. Plants grown on strong soil cannot be dug, bunched and packed as low as some dealers offer them.

Raspberries.

CULTURE.—After preparing the soil the same as for strawberries, make straight rows seven feet apart, and plant three feet in the row. Only mark one row at a time, and plant when ground is moist. After setting, press the soil firmly about the roots with your feet; this is very essential; work as you would corn and potatoes, and do not let any ridge work about the row. I cultivate with the Planet Jr. horse hoe, and practice level culture. You can plant anything that will not shade them between the rows the first year. If manure is plenty and you can get it, spread on the ground before plowing the first year, as it adds greatly to the crop. The ends should be pinched out of the young canes when one foot high the first year, and when one and one-half feet the second; do not let them get too high. By doing this you will dispense with stakes and wire. The pruning should be done in spring, when the leaves begin to show themselves. Cut the laterals on an average from six to twelve inches in length. When the fruit is all gathered, cut out and burn all old wood and young canes but the three best. This destroys all insects and rust that may occur, and the canes make a much better growth.



PALMER RASPBERRY.

NEW VARIETIES.

PALMER. The Palmer has been tested from the Atlantic to the Pacific, receiving the highest commendation from all sources, and is fully established as the best and most productive early Black Cap yet introduced. We had the honor of introducing this valuable new berry, and it made quite a record the past year. W. J. Green, horticulturist at the Ohio Experiment Station, says the following of the new varieties recommended for general planting—Palmer, Muskingum and Hilborn: "You will see by the report below how the Palmer succeeded alongside of the standard varieties, and you can form an opinion as to its value." A new variety, that has been under cultivation since 1882 by Mr. Palmer, but was not introduced until last spring. It is supposed to be a cross of Souhegan and Gregg. The vigor and healthy appearance of the bush, with its wonderful productiveness and its early ripening, have attracted much attention, and since it made its appearance it has been fruited with the popular varieties known as Doolittle, Souhegan, Gregg and Ohio, and he says it surpasses them by far. I wrote to Mr. Palmer regarding the yield of the above named, which he says in his county ranges from 65 to 80 bushels with proper care and culture. This yield corresponds with that of our county. He says that planted beside Souhegan, the Palmer yielded 120 bushels per acre from four-year old vines, and one bed two years old did as well. 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

LOVETT. On our grounds the Lovett has done remarkably well; but we have not had any fruit from our vines, hence we quote from the introducer. We have been on the lookout for reports on this berry, and because of the favorable judgments we have heard we now assure our customers that it is a very vigorous grower.

"Unlike the Gregg, which it nearly equals in size of berries, is of ironclad hardness; and is the strongest in growth of cane of any, unless possibly the Ohio excepted. *In enormous yield it is without an equal.* Add to these properties superior quality, jet-black color, firmness and long life after gathered, adhering to the bush when ripe, and above all, its earliness (ripening with Souhegan and the other very early sorts), and we have in it what has so long been wanted, and a most valuable fruit." 75 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

MUSKINGUM. A new variety, coming from the same man that originated Palmer, and is said to be as far ahead of Shaffer's Colossal as the Palmer is ahead of Souhegan and Gregg. We quote from W. J. Green, of the Experiment Station, as follows: "This variety was first sent here under the name of Melott's Favorite, and later as Muskingum, which is no doubt the prior name. Its resemblance to Shaffer is very close, the plants being more compact in growth, and fully as prolific, if not more so. The berries are rather smaller, but more firm than the Shaffer. 50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

WINONA. This is an early berry, ripening with Souhegan, and will yield one-third more bushels per acre. The berry is larger and holds up in size much better, the last being almost equal in size to the first. As a shipper it cannot be excelled; this, combined with its jet-black, glossy color, its earliness and size, makes it the favorite as well as the most profitable market sort. It has never shown the least sign of disease or of blight. The canes are of largest size, of good healthy color, showing much vigor and strength; they stand firm and erect, making, without any exception, the most perfect stool of any variety. \$1 per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

PIONEER. Comes from New Jersey, where it is highly recommended by the originator, who is a reliable Friend, or Quaker. He says the Pioneer is large, good color, fine flavor, solid form, thick-fleshed, very hardy and one of the best growers we have. It can be recommended as a valuable variety to dry or evaporate. It is a most reliable variety, and has come to stay. Jacob Fitley says: "Had to let my Souhegan rot on the vines during wet weather this season, while Pioneer was marketed in good condition and sold for good prices." Try it. 50 cents per dozen, \$1.25 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

THE KANSAS. A new raspberry from the west, giving promise of great value. The Kansas from its first

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SIZE



THE KANSAS.

growth, when only a few inches high, presented such an appearance of health and growth that it was saved; other seedlings in adjoining rows dropped their leaves more than any kind in cultivation, and, therefore, were cut out in summer and spring. Of the many left of the seedlings some give evidence of value.

One feature of the Kansas I never saw in any other—the early tips will grow from the bud (that in other kinds remains dormant) and grow two to four feet the same fall, and stand uninjured the next winter. The later tips will grow above ground and make a bunch of leaves like a strawberry plant, and then force a surprising growth the next season, while some buds remain dormant; they have done so for three years. Even the last excessively hot and dry spell in July and August did not prevent this; a point decidedly in its favor.

The Kansas produces more canes and branches, covered with a thick blue bloom, and is of much larger size than the Gregg; makes a vigorous growth through the entire season, holds its foliage uninjured till frost, makes plenty of strong tips that are absolutely hardy to stand the changing climate, and produces a fruiting spur from every bud, and a berry as much larger than the Gregg as those of the Gregg are larger than the Souhegan. It is of a jet-black color, firm texture and delicious quality.

A few Souhegans are ripe before the Kansas, but the latter are all ripe when large numbers of Souhegans are yet unfit to pick,

and yields several times more fruit. It nearly equals the Shaffer in growth of cane and size of fruit, while it is hardy and much more productive. \$1 per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

SMITH'S PROLIFIC. A new and valuable black; is very firm and productive. Profitable for evaporating, and comes at a very desirable time, just before Ohio. Has a remarkably strong growth, stands up well, and is one of the very best.

"This variety made a very vigorous growth last year, so much so as to be easily distinguished from all others. This year's growth was very rank, the canes being cut back in June, and at fruiting time the laterals had made a growth of 10 inches. It is very productive of extra-large fruits of a bright black color, slightly conical, borne in immense clusters, with only an exceptional blasted berry. It is certainly a valuable market variety on account of its firmness and productiveness."—PETER COLLIER, *Director New York Experimental Station.* 75 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100.

OLDER. This is a new berry we offer for the first time. It has done very well in Ohio, and we think will do well in most any soil; in fact, it is especially adapted for the north. It is very hardy, will stand the coldest weather, and is abundantly productive. The fruit adheres well to the bush; can not easily be plucked by birds or washed off by rain or wind. It is not as early as some other sorts, but ripens before Gregg; has not the white bloom that takes much from the appearance of the Gregg, but is a jet black and very sweet. 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

NEMAHA. Chas. A. Green says: "We have had the Nemaha growing near the Gregg and other varieties, and it has proved much harder than Gregg, Souhegan and Tyler, bearing a full crop of fruit where the Gregg was almost a total failure. We have claimed for Nemaha that it was harder than Gregg, and three years' trial proves our claim to be well-founded. While the Gregg has therefore been our largest and most profitable black-cap raspberry, it has failed in hardiness; and we have seen for a long time that any variety that would equal it in size and productiveness, and prove harder, would be a great boon." 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

CROMWELL. Named for the town in Connecticut where it was originated; equal to Tyler and Souhegan in size and quality of fruit; also hardiness of cane; vigorous and productive as the above named, and *five to ten days earlier.*

The originator of the Cromwell is an extensive fruit-grower, and he prefers it to the varieties named. We are the only firm in the State of Ohio who have the right to sell this stock, hence all plants from us are from the original stock.

We have read quite a good deal of this raspberry, and wish we could give more of it to our readers, but as our space is limited and as we have so many points to cover of different fruits, we must omit some important ones; but we recommend this to you as a superb extra early raspberry. 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Is evidently a close relation to the Cuthbert; it has stood the winter very well, and fruited for six weeks. The canes made a fine growth, much better than any other on the farm. In size it exceeds the Cuthbert, and is wonderfully productive, it being the first raspberry of its kind we could ever do anything with in our market; but it exceeds the blacks. Its beautiful, translucent color attracts the eye of those who want the best in the market and will pay a good price. I can highly recommend it to the public. 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

CARMAN. One of the very best, and very productive. For family use we think there is none better; but for market it comes at the wrong period of the season in this locality, between Souhegan and Gregg. Good size, productive, jet black, and stands the winter well. Where the Gregg will not stand the winter we can highly recommend it. \$1 per dozen, \$3 per 100.



ROYAL CHURCH.

ROYAL CHURCH. This promising new raspberry originated in Ohio, and the claims for this valuable berry seem borne out by the testimonials of our leading horticulturists as to its merits; the introducer describes it as follows: "Berry large, dark crimson, hardy, firm and of good quality. Flavor exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly, and outsells other varieties in the market. It is excellent for canning or jellies, jams, etc. The canes are large, making a fine bush; the thorns are few and small, the berries do not crumble in picking, and have very few seeds; and the canes are perfectly hardy wherever it has been tested."

This variety of raspberry has also been tested by most of the Experiment Stations, and reported on very favorably for all sections of the country, and we have no hesitation in recommending it for general cultivation as a good all round berry for both amateurs and the home garden. Ripens earlier than Cuthbert, and being more productive, with a longer season of fruiting, will supersede this valuable old sort wherever introduced. We consider this one of the best new varieties seen for many years. We append a few of the testimonials of this new berry as follows, showing its value in different sections of the country:

Prof. W. J. Green, of the Columbus, Ohio, Experiment Station, says: "Royal Church is large and of fine quality." In his bulletin for 1891, he says: "Plants vigorous and productive. Berries large, dark crimson, moderately firm, excellent quality. A very promising variety."

Prof. L. R. Taft, of the Michigan Agricultural College, in his bulletin says: "Of the red varieties. Royal Church is one of the most promising. It is hardy to the tips. I am well pleased with it."

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, United States Pomologist, of Washington, D. C., says: "Royal Church is one of the best of the red varieties. The fruiting branches are long and heavily laden with green and ripe fruit. Berry large, round, juicy, and of rich flavor."

Mr. F. S. Hunn, Ass't Horticulturist, Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, planted the Royal Church red raspberry during the spring of 1891, this year, 1892, being the first season of bearing. It has proved perfectly hardy without winter protection, ripening at Geneva, N. Y., July 19. There was a severe frost April 27, 1892, which cut back the canes of Cuthbert one-half, but which did not perceptibly affect Royal Church.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

EUREKA. Ripens a few days later than Souhegan, and earlier than Ohio, coming midway between the two. Fruit large and firm, almost equaling Gregg in size. Quality is of the best. Berry free from bloom, and very attractive in the measure, making it a splendid seller. The canes make a strong, upright growth, with a bright, healthy color resembling the Ohio, and quite as hardy. One peculiarity of Eureka is that it seldom throws more than four new canes each season to the hill, and never less than two; thus it is not necessary to thin the canes to the proper number, as nature performs this task. Its ability to bear fruit is truly wonderful.

OHIO EXPERIMENT STATION, *January 11, 1893.*

The Eureka is a day or two later than Souhegan, and is as large as the Gregg, but is destitute of bloom, being almost black. The plants are equal to the Gregg in vigor, and apparently more productive. It is one of the most promising early varieties that I have seen.

Price, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

GLADSTONE. Another variety from Ohio. The introducer speaks of it as follows: "The Gladstone originated with the veteran and well-known horticulturist, Charles Carpenter, of Ohio. He sent us plants to test about four years ago. They were given no particular culture, and almost forgotten, until fruiting time, when passing that way, we were attracted by a buzzing of bees. Looking toward the source of the music of the busy insects, we noticed the plants of Gladstone, the strong canes bowed down with their burden of ripe fruit, and yet blossoming freely, the blossoms being covered with honey bees. This most remarkable of all Raspberries now offered."

The color is dark red; the size is above the average red Raspberry, as seen in our markets. It is propagated from the root, like most of the other red varieties. 75 cents per dozen, \$5 per 100.

W. J. GREEN.

THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC RED RASPBERRY. This is a seedling found among a number of others from selected seed gathered from the earliest red berries on our grounds. Its early ripening, fine, large, bright berries and productiveness attracted the attention of M. T. Thompson, the originator. It ripened very early, being the earliest red raspberry in the neighborhood, even ripening before the black-caps. This year, the season being late, the first were picked the 19th of June, and as we have no early ground, we know that anything that will ripen early on our own grounds will be sure to ripen early almost anywhere. Every fruit-grower knows the necessity of having a red raspberry that will come on, with good picking, just as the strawberry season is over. There is more money in an early red raspberry with us than any small fruit we grow. While the late varieties are sold at half the price, or even less than that, we say to one and all, don't miss planting a dozen at least of these berries. We don't want any one to plant more until as well satisfied as we are; and then you will plant all you can. 50 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

EARHART. An everbearer, introduced by Hale Bros., of Connecticut. A good grower, and produces fruit from June until October; and when a market can be had at a high figure, will pay. It is also valuable for the home garden, as it gives fruit throughout the fall. \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

HILBORN. Of superior quality; very hardy, coming from Canada. Fruit not as large as Gregg, but will stand cold weather much better. It is highly recommended by state horticultural societies, and is becoming very popular with commercial growers. It will stand drouth better than any other variety. 50 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

THE JAPANESE WINEBERRY. This ornamental bush has been

on the market for some years, but we have refrained from cataloguing it for several reasons, though as it has been advertised so extensively, and we have so many inquiries for it we have concluded to let it go, and will say as a novelty it is all that has been claimed for it.

There have been few novelties introduced to this country that are more interesting or beautiful in their way than the Japanese Raspberry, brought out recently under the name of Wineberry. It originated from seed sent home by Prof. Georgeson, late of the Imperial College of Agriculture, Tokio, Japan, and gathered by him from a plant growing in a wild state on the mountains of that country. The canes of this interesting plant are large, robust and entirely hardy here; they are thickly covered with purplish red hairs, which extend along the stem to the extremity. The leaves are large, tough, dark-green above and silvery grey beneath. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is also covered with purplish red hairs so thickly as to present the appearance of a moss rosebud. These gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit in all its beauty. The berries are of medium size as compared with our raspberries, but of a beautiful, translucent appearance, running through all the shades of amber to crimson as they ripen. There is a freshness and brilliancy about them impossible to describe, and we know nothing in the way of raspberries so attractive. A bush in full fruiting is a sight not readily to be forgotten, and a decided ornament to the garden. In quality it is good, with a rich and sprightly flavor, but decidedly brisk sub-acid. When cooked it is simply grand, surpassing by far, when canned, the huckleberry and all other small fruits. Season of ripening, early in July. \$2 per doz.



THE JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

Remember, we will not be undersold by any firm if you will plainly state what you want, and you are willing to ask for prices from reliable nurserymen.

"REID," Bridgeport, Ohio, is a household word with fruit-growers; once our customers, it is our business to retain you.

Our shipping facilities are the best of any nursery in the United States. We can reach more points without transfer than any other nursery.

It has cost tens of thousands of dollars to put REID'S FRUITS so strongly before the people. They are now known the world over.

GENERAL LIST OF RASPBERRIES.

Souhegan. This variety is noted for vigor and hardiness as an early berry. I have fruited it for years, and it has proved beyond a doubt an excellent berry. It ripens very early, and is gone when the Gregg comes. I can heartily recommend it to my customers and the general public. It is larger in size than the Doolittle, and not inclined to rust. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1,000.

Ohio. This berry is one of the most profitable for evaporating on the list at the present day. The fruit is of medium size, but very sweet; one of the best for table use; I think it ahead of the Gregg for family, as it is not so seedy. I recommend it as one of the very best, it being very hardy, of vigorous growth, more so than Gregg, and ripening earlier. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Gregg. This variety, like the Wilson strawberry, is too well known to need description. Canes very large, hardy and productive; the largest raspberry that is grown. I have known four thousand quarts to be picked from one acre. It sells more readily than other varieties that come at the same time, and its size will sell it everywhere. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Doolittle. This is an old variety, and some think it has seen its day, but I can make more clear profit from an acre of it than from any other. It seems that everybody has of late years been planting Gregg, the late variety, and paid no attention to earliness. In view of its great productiveness, we would advise a more general planting for market purposes. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.



CUTHBERT RASPBERRY.

Red Raspberries.

Marlboro. The largest of the early red raspberries, ripening a few days later than Hansell. One of the best red raspberries for the north. The canes are hardy and fairly productive. Fruit large, luscious, bright crimson and of good quality. It may be considered the finest and best early hardy raspberry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal. A red or purple variety, which is very valuable for canning or home use, but useless for market purposes. It has neither quality nor color to sell it, and on the market it is a drug. As it is so very productive, in many localities it would be of value; here, it sells for less than the black. 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Cuthbert. There is no finer berry grown than the Cuthbert. I have grown them one inch in diameter; they would look like strawberries on the vine. The bushes were red all over. There is no red raspberry that will pay me as well as this, to my knowledge. The canes are large and straight, holding up the fruit from the ground. If I were to begin berry-growing again, I would have the Cuthbert for my first red variety. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Brandywine. The fruit of this variety is very handsome and produces well, but winter-kills with us. I have fruited it in past years very largely, but of late only enough for fancy trade. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Herstine. A very good berry; stands the winter well; canes hardy; very early and productive. Often sells for five cents per quart more than late varieties, on account of its peculiar and handsome appearance. Crimson color; very firm, making it a good shipper. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Rancocas. As a very early berry this variety holds a high position. It ripens its fruit in a brief space of time, a desirable feature in an early berry, as it generally brings about double the price of a medium. Fruit rather large, roundish, bright crimson, juicy and very good quality; canes with us are hardy and productive; a good early berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Turner. Berries of large size; very hardy; extra-early, bright crimson color and very sweet; one of the best for family garden. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

NOTE.—By mail, add 50 cts. extra on 100; one dozen mailed post-paid.

BLACKBERRIES.

CULTURE. The culture of these is about the same as that of the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich,

they may be set 5 feet by 8 in the row; on rich soil, 6½ by 3 feet. It requires about 6,000 plants per acre. They should be topped two feet from the ground for laterals; do not let more than three canes grow to the hill. The past seasons have proved to us that there is as much profit in Blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit-growing. We gathered enough fruit from vines this season to almost pay for the ground they grew on—getting \$4 per bushel for fruit at a home market! The culture of blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in the larger cities.

ELDORADO BLACKBERRY.

This season we offer to the public for the first time Eldorado blackberry, which is the most valuable blackberry ever put on the market, and is endorsed by the strongest recommendations from the highest authority in the United States on new or old fruits. The entire stock of this variety is ours; it is under our personal supervision, but will be offered to the public by some other reliable nurserymen as a novelty.

DESCRIPTION. Like many of our best fruits, Eldorado is an accidental seedling, and takes its name from the town close by where it was found in Preble, Co., Ohio. It has been cultivated 12 years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are very large, jet-black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep for 8 or 10 days after picking with quality unimpaired.

We quote words of commendation from the following high authority:

FROM U. S. POMOLOGIST'S REPORT, 1892.

This berry was noted last year, and is of much promise; so much so that a special colored plate has been made. It is an oblong, irregular berry, of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender hairy spikes, with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LETTER NO. 1. Dear Sir: I find the Eldorado to be a large oblong, conical berry, composed of large drops containing small seed, and adherent to a very small core. The berry is juicy, and

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

the flavor sweet and rich. If it is hardy it is worthy of introduction.

LETTER NO. 2. Dear Sir: Samples of Eldorado at hand, and have received a photo. of the cluster. It is certainly far superior to Snyder in size and quality, and if as hardy will be a valuable acquisition.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

LETTER NO. 3. Dear Sir: Specimens of Eldorado came all right. This is just what we want, and I am delighted with the variety. The berries have no core, and are as sweet and delicious as any blackberry I ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. Since my boyhood I have gathered wild berries in many states—and, as you know, the blackberry reaches its highest perfection beside some old rotten log, where nature has mulched it—but never have I tasted anything to equal those specimens of Eldorado you have sent.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

From the Ohio Experiment Station.

Eldorado is the most promising blackberry. It appears to be as hardy as Snyder, is larger and of better quality. Snyder, Ancient Briton and Eldorado are the only perfectly hardy sorts in Central Ohio. W. J. GREEN, Horticulturist.

From the Minnesota Experiment Station.

Eldorado will bear a small amount of fruit this year, which is just ripening. Fruit large and plants healthy; they came through the winter in good shape. SAM'L B. GREEN.

PAINESVILLE, O.—Accept thanks for samples of Eldorado; they are of large size and extra fine quality.

STORRS-HARRISON CO.

The colored plate in Mr. Van Deman's U. S. report of Eldorado Blackberry describes it with, "flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet and rich."—*Rural New-Yorker*, Aug. 5, 1893.

From the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

Eldorado is an immense producer. The berries ripen evenly, are very sweet and of good size; the yield was greater than any others on our grounds.

GEO. C. BURZ.

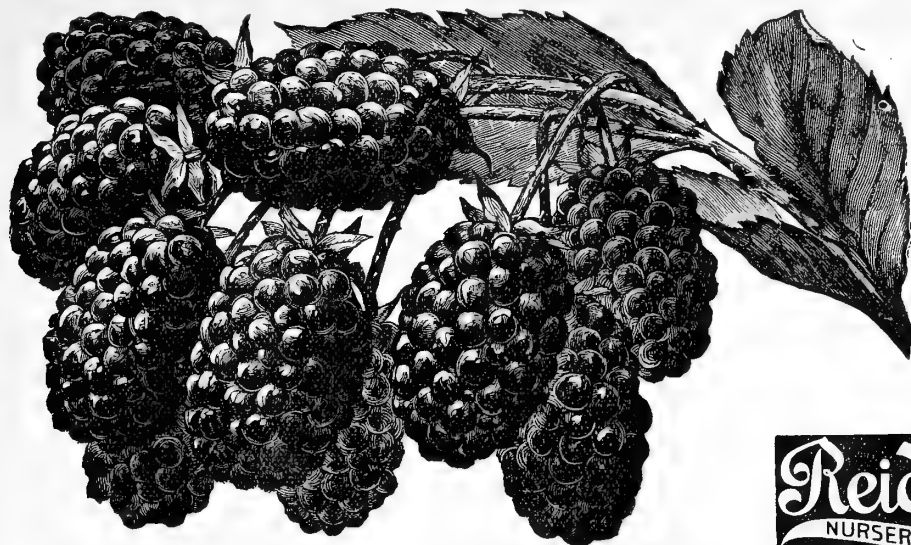
NORMAL, Ill.—Samples of Eldorado received. It is certainly a very fine berry; very black, of good size, and should recommend itself to the trade, and will be a valuable addition to the small list of profitable Blackberries.

H. AUGUSTINE.

Pres. of Association of American Nurserymen.

40 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100, \$150 per 1,000.





ERIE BLACKBERRY.



Erie. We have fruited the Erie for a number of years, and we find it one of the best blackberries on the market. It is very large in size, quality of the best, and in hardiness all that was ever claimed for it. It is one of the strongest growers, and will produce large crops on what would be called poor soil; its fruit is of the largest type, being very uniform in size, and perfect. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

OHMER. This new variety, which was disseminated by Mr. Ohmer, from whom it took its name, is one of the best on the market. It is hardy, healthful, ripens first after raspberries are gone, and lasts until late in August. The berries are of excellent quality, firm, with no core, and sweet before fully ripe. There are five points which recommend Ohmer—hardiness, lateness, large size, productiveness and fine flavor. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Early Mammoth. A chance seedling found a few years ago in northern Ohio. Its large size attracted the attention of the grower, being the largest blackberry he had ever seen; for hardiness it has stood the past five years without any protection, and was not injured; the fruit is large, glossy black, being an immense bearer. It is easily propagated, and in a short time will be one of the first on the list. Try it. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Stone's Hardy. This superior blackberry originated in Wisconsin, and can be relied upon as being the hardiest; also sweet and productive, weighing its strong canes low with its burden of fruit, and larger than Snyder. For a cold climate do not omit Stone's Hardy. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Lawton. An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size; delicious when fully ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening. Medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Early Harvest. The earliest blackberry, consequently one of the most valuable, were it hardy. Here it has not proved hardy. Ripening in July, with its productiveness it is eminently profitable for market; whilst its earliness and good quality make it a special favorite in the home garden, where it succeeds. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Wilson's Early. Once the leading, and still a popular market sort in many sections. Very large size; early. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Early King. An extra-early and exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. Canes of strong growth, as hardy as Snyder, and very prolific. It is larger and earlier than Early Harvest, and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for the home garden. It is also free of double blossom, rust or other dis-

ease. It has been thoroughly tested at the north. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Kittatinny. Once the most popular of all blackberries for general planting and still unexcelled for main crop in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large; canes of strong, erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter-killing north of the latitude of New York city, and is badly affected with "rust" or blackberry fungus in many sections. Medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Minnewaski. This is a new variety, and it comes very highly recommended. "Upon the grounds of the originator in New York, it has exhibited many excellent traits, which, if continued in other sections and under general culture, will make this variety very valuable. It is claimed to be of superior merit by reason of its great hardiness, large size and enormous productiveness." As to ripening, the originator says: "The Minnewaski on the north slope, unprotected, and the Early Wilson on a south slope, protected, ripened at the same time and before any other variety growing on the same place." 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Wilson Jr. This variety in some parts of the country does not stand the winter, but with me (100 miles south of Lake Erie) has not been affected. It is noted for its productiveness. There is no other blackberry that can compare with it in size or quality. Is a profitable berry where it will stand, and with a little trouble it can be covered with straw, as it is close to the ground. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Snyder. This variety is old and well known. It will stand severest cold without injury; it is of excellent quality for market purposes. I can heartily recommend it to the public as a very profitable berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Agawam. Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. As an eminent small-fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness." No fruit garden should be without this excellent variety. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Taylor's Prolific. A suitable companion for Snyder; a variety of great hardiness and productiveness, but ripens somewhat later. Berries much larger and of fine flavor; canes of strong growth and ironclad hardiness; of value at the north, and desirable for its fine flavor. Its size, great hardiness and productiveness render it of greatest value for the north. Its merits are not fully appreciated. Season, medium. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

This is the finest of its class; one of several that have proved successful. The fruit is large, luscious and handsome, and has succeeded wherever it has been tried. A strong grower and exceedingly productive. We happened upon the bushes at their fullest ripening. The Wilson Jr. and Early Harvest had not begun to turn, and the Lucretia had been ripe several days before we visited the patch, and this was on the 8th of July. I will say at a venture that the Lucretia ripens at least ten days before any other blackberry. This is surely a good record for Lucretia. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

~~60~~-Dozen mailed free at rates named.

CURRENTS.

CULTURE.—They should be planted in good, deep soil, in a cool location, and manured very heavily. Plant four by five feet, work like raspberries, keep the soil moist and free from weeds, and mulch with manure, if the best quality of fruit is desired. They should be pruned every year and all old wood cut from them; keep them thinned out, so that air can freely pass through them. Currant-worms can be destroyed by using hellebore; dissolve 1 ounce in 3 gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling-can. This can be done with very little expense, if performed at the right time.

Cherry. This is a popular market variety, and needs no description, as everybody knows it. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. This variety has been praised very highly of late, and I do not think in any way has been misrepresented; it is healthy, vigorous and very productive. Its bunches are from 3 to 5½ inches in length, so they can be easily picked, and the berry commands a high price. It is somewhat larger than the Cherry, and holds its size to the end of the bunch, and is fully twice as productive. 1 year, No. 1, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

NOTE.—Our stock of Fay's is quite large and of *extra-fine* plants. Guaranteed to be true to name; those who have bought heretofore from agents, getting the common varieties, know the expense and time lost; be sure you get the genuine.

We have some light Fay's we can make low rates on; they are good plants for planting, but too light to grade with No. 1 stock. Write for rates, naming the light grade.

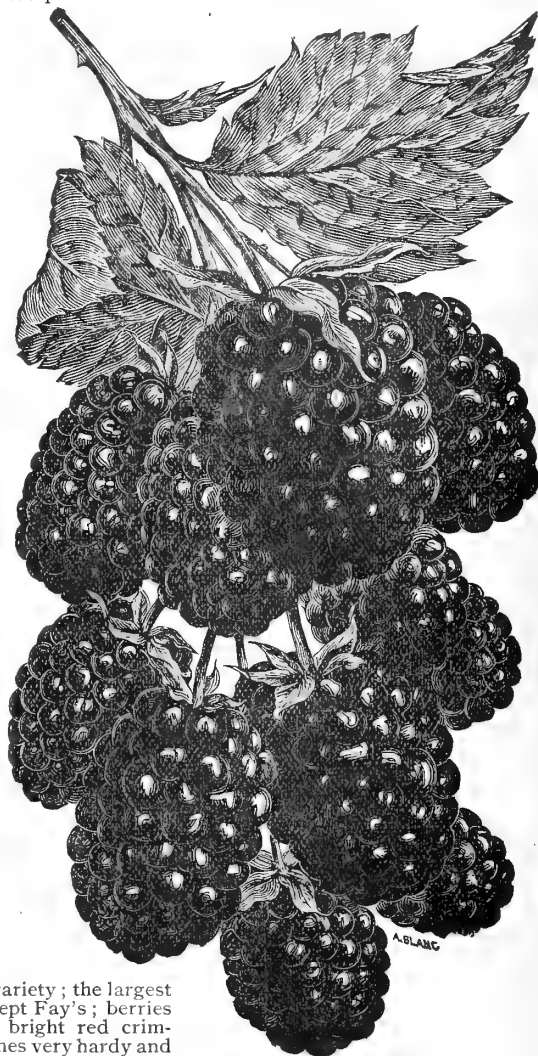
Versailles. Similar to the Cherry; the best and most

popular variety; the largest of all except Fay's; berries large, of bright red crimson. Bushes very hardy and productive. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

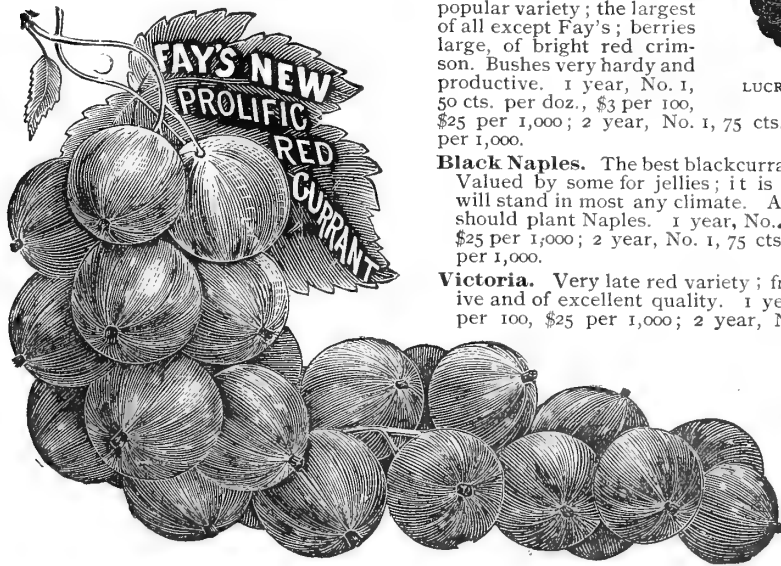
Black Naples. The best blackcurrant for all purposes of its class. Valued by some for jellies; it is very productive; hardy, and will stand in most any climate. All who desire a black currant should plant Naples. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Victoria. Very late red variety; fruit large, long, very productive and of excellent quality. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Lee's Prolific. Of European origin, and one of the best; earlier than Black Naples, more productive, larger and of a better quality; a good variety for preserving, etc. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.



North Star. A promising new variety. The average length of the bunches is four inches; the berries from a single bunch, thirty in number, placed side by side, touching, covered a line twelve inches long. The fruit is very sweet and rich in quality, firm, a good market berry, desirable as a dessert fruit in the natural state, and unequaled for jelly. The length and abundance of the clusters make it possible to pick 25 per cent. more fruit in the same length of time from this than from other sorts. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 year, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

White Grape. The only white currant that is really of any account; very large and productive, valuable for home and market use; of excellent quality. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Red Dutch. An old, well-known variety. Very productive. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

NOTE.—Add 20 cts. per dozen if to be sent by mail, as bushes are very large.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have a large stock of the finest Currants ever put on the market, and you should note our low prices.



GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit, so popular, large, handsome and delicious in Europe, is beginning to receive a little of the attention in America that it well deserves. Like the currant (to which it is closely allied), the gooseberry is a gross feeder, and delights in a deep, rich soil. Its greatest enemy is "mildew," which, however, is generally avoided by planting in partial shade, as recommended for currants, and by thorough mulching.

KEEPSAKE. This is one of the latest and most improved English varieties. Fruit very large, green, and of the best flavor; an immense cropper, strong grower, and one week earlier than Industry. It is a sure bearer, owing to its dense foliage, which protects the bloom from early spring frosts. We can strongly recommend this as being the best of its class on the market, and all our patrons should try it. 1 year, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2 year, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Red Jacket. As large as the largest. Berry smooth; very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best. For seven years it has stood close to Triumph, Crown Bob, White Smith, Smith's Improved, Downing, and a dozen other (English) sorts; and while all these have mildewed more or less in leaf and fruit, mildew has never yet appeared on Red Jacket. We need this gooseberry, which can be grown in our own country, to take the place of sorts which mildew so much that neither plants nor fruit can be grown, except in a very few localities in America. 1 year, No. 1, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100; 2 year, No. 1, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Industry. A new variety of foreign origin, which has created a sensation everywhere; productive of exceedingly large fruit of dark red color and delicious quality. Highly recommended, both in this country and Europe. We have fruited the Industry for two years; it is certainly the largest gooseberry on the market. As our stock was not sufficient to supply our trade, we have imported direct from the original firm in England, so our customers will be sure to get genuine "Crown" goods. The tariff that is now on such stock made them cost as much more as when bought, but we have not advanced the rates. 1 year, No. 1, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100; 2 year, No. 1, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Lancashire Lad. This is another variety of the English type, and is claimed to be superior to Industry, being of a brighter and clearer red, almost smooth and very large. The bushes are productive, not inclined to mildew, and strong growing. One of the best dessert berries, first-class in quality. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2 year, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Golden Prolific. One of our largest and best native varieties. It originated in New York state, and is supposed to be a seedling of an English variety. It is remarkably free from mildew, and a good, vigorous grower and a heavy bearer; foliage dark green, berries large, golden yellow, very attractive. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 year, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

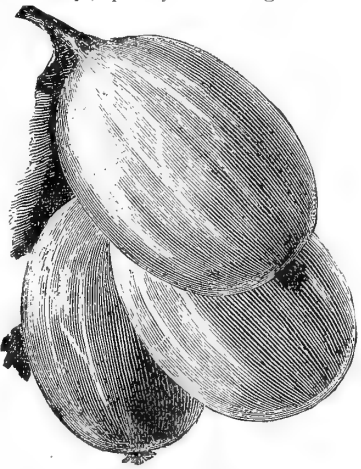
Columbus. A new yellow variety, very prolific, free from mildew and said to have larger fruit than Industry. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Houghton. The old, well-known sort; pale red, sweet and good. Houghton gives us annual crops of good-sized fruit; it is enormously productive, does not mildew, and is in every way worthy of a place in every garden. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Downing. Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy and prolific. 1 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100; 2 year, No. 1, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

White Smith. Large, roundish oval, yellowish white; of first quality and English type; one of the best. 2 year, No. 1, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Crown Bob. Very large, red, hairy, quality high; also from England, and of the best quality. 2 year, No. 1, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.



KEEPSAKE GOOSEBERRY.

DAYTON, Ohio.—Samples of Eldorado just received, and we pronounced it very fine. The flavor is superior to anything we know in the way of blackberries, while it is of large size and entirely free from hard core. It is certainly a superior Blackberry, which will be far in advance of other kinds.

HOOVER & GAINES CO.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O.—The samples of Eldorado arrived yesterday, and were in a good state of preservation. Several of us tasted them, and all agreed that they were of superior flavor and very sweet.

M. CRAWFORD.

Hardy Grapes.

CULTURE.—It would be rather an undertaking to describe the full method of grape-culture, as it is very extensive, but I will give brief mention. If any one wants to know more fully, write me, and I will give it in detail. The soil should be prepared as for other small fruit; make the rows eight feet apart and plant six feet in the row, or if ground is very rich, make it eight feet. The holes should be about one foot square so as to allow plenty of room for the roots; put in some good soil in the bottom, or wet corn-cobs if at hand, and use a little ground bone. When the vines arrive from the nursery, cut both the roots and the top; two eyes are sufficient, and on two years old, from four to five eyes. After you have trimmed the roots and spread them out in the hole, the vine should be set at one side, and soil well firmed with the feet. Set a small stake by the side so as to mark the vine. The second or third year they should be staked and wired; two or three wires should be used. Keep the old wood as near the ground as possible, for the nearer it is the sweeter the fruit will be. Keep the vine open so that the air can pass through to prevent rot and mildew.

NOTE.—Price for grapes given in table on page 25. For large lots, write us for special prices.

NEW VARIETIES.

EARLY OHIO. This is the most valuable black grape now on the market; it ripens ten days before Moore's Early; not quite so large, but bunches are much larger, and packed very close. Berries are jet black, with heavy bloom.

A basket of the fruit this season from New York state, when received, was in better eating condition than Moore's Early were in Ohio. The originator speaks of it as follows:

"In the summer of '82 I found, between a row of Delaware and Concord, a small grape vine which had just started the third leaf. I took it up, reset it and gave it ordinary care. The third year from the seed I set thirty (30) clusters; I removed ten, allowing the rest to ripen, and to my surprise they were ripe the twentieth day of August, ten (10) days earlier than Moore's Early. It has borne large crops every year since, ripening in '89 the 15th of August, and always as early as the 20th of that month, a week to ten days earlier than Moore's Early under the same conditions and on the same soil. The **Early Ohio** never drops from the stem; a merit highly appreciated by shippers. I never saw a vine on a trellis

that could equal it for hardiness. As to quality, I do not hesitate to say that it takes the lead of all black grapes up to the ripening of the Worden.

"In '88 I sold the fruit for 15 cents per pound, and in '89 for 12 cents per pound at wholesale in the Cleveland market. It is fully three times as profitable as Moore's Early, and much superior in quality.

"I believe this grape is destined to become one of the most profitable market varieties ever introduced, and especially valuable for northern localities where later varieties will not ripen." It should be in every collection.

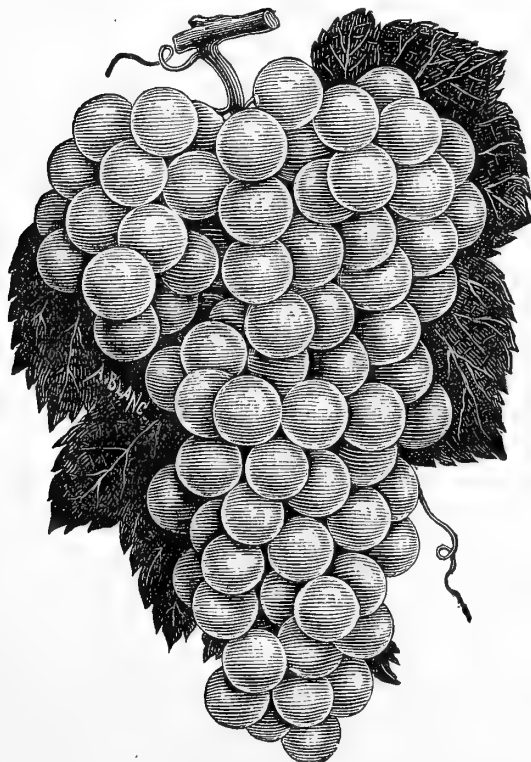
Colerain. Introduced by us last season. Experience does not make us change our opinion of it, but lack of space will allow but a short notice. It has been carefully tested in various parts of the country, and so far the verdict is "there is none better." Color green, with delicate white bloom; flesh very juicy and remarkably sweet, fairly vinous, one small seed to the berry, as a rule. Ripens with or a little before Moore's Early, and hangs on the vine until frost without dropping berries from the bunch. Wherever tested it has proved free from rot and mildew; a vigorous grower, and perfectly hardy. We offer it with confidence. All genuine vines will be under registered seal. Colored plates free.

Green Mountain. We quote from the introducer. We believe it is all he claims for it, but as it has not fruited for us, cannot say how it will do in Ohio.

"We do not believe there is an early grape superior to it in quality that bears younger, is more productive, or that is more desirable for an early grape than this one. It has not failed to produce or ripen a full crop in the three years we have tested it. The vine grows as strong as the Concord, and will flourish in any soil where the Concord grows. It is especially well adapted to be grown in northern localities, where many valuable varieties fail, or perhaps, never ripen, and in those localities where these sorts do ripen the Green Mountain is equally desirable, as it will lengthen the grape-season by reason of its earliness. The past season was extremely wet, and was universally noted for mildew and grape-rot; yet our eighty Green Mountain vines were loaded with large, handsome bunches, August 25, and were a wonder and admiration."

Eaton. A seedling of Concord, but claimed of more vigorous growth, quite as productive, with large and better fruit. "Bunch very large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. The stem pulls out white like the Concord. Strongly resembles Moore's Early. Very juicy, with some, though tender, pulp." Early.

Moore's Diamond. Raised by Mr. Jacob Moore, the well-known originator of new fruits, who considers this the best and finest of his collection. In vigor of growth, texture, foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent. Berry size of Concord; adheres firmly.



MOORE'S DIAMOND.

Mills. This valuable new grape is a cross between Muscat Hamburg and Creveling, originated by Mr. William H. Mills, of Hamilton, Ontario. Berry large, round, jet black, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, breaking with a rich, sprightly flavor; skin thick, bunch large, compact, shouldered. Vine vigorous and productive, with large healthy foliage. Ripens about with Concord, or a little later.

Jewell. "Bunch medium, often shouldered, compact; berry medium, black with a heavy fine bloom, handsome; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, rich, spicy, sprightly and sweet to the center; seeds few, very small; quality best, pure, equal to the Delaware; vine vigorous, hardy and very productive; never known to rot or mildew; season a week before 'Victor,' and of a decidedly better quality; will hang on the vines long after ripe without wilting. A seedling of the Delaware." After fully testing this new grape on widely different localities, as well as

our own grounds, we offer it to the public with the assurance that it will supply a want long felt, that is: An extremely early market grape of excellent quality, hardy and productive, free from rot and disease, neither drops from the stem when ripe, nor cracks in wet weather, and that will ship well.

Moyer. This new grape (of which send for free lithograph) originated in Canada, and is a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster it resembles the Delaware very much, but it ripens with the very earliest, has larger berries, has been free from rot and mildew, even where everything around is mildewed. It has stood, unprotected, 35 degrees below zero without injury. It is very sweet as soon as colored; skin, tough but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor and entirely free from foxiness; altogether it is very desirable.

GENERAL LIST OF GRAPES.

NOTE.—This season we have an immense stock of vines, as fine as are in the country; those wanting large quantities will do well to get our best rates on this list. Samples will be mailed to those wanting large quantities at a cost to cover postage.

Agawam. (Rogers' No. 15.) Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early.

Brighton. Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

Catawba. Berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity.

Champion. (*Talman*.) The earliest of all black grapes, and although of very poor quality, it is exceedingly profitable. Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium, black, with thick skin, firm.

Clinton. Bunches small and compact; berries round, black, pulpy, juicy, of medium quality; valuable for wine and culinary purposes.

Concord. A large purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease.

Delaware. One of the best American grapes for hardiness, productiveness, flavor and quality. Bunch and berry full medium size, usually shouldered, compact and heavy; skin thin, but tenacious; pulp tender and melting; juice abundant, rich, vinous, sugary, sprightly and refreshing.

Duchess. Berries medium; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, spicy, rich and of excellent quality. Ripens soon after Concord.

Isabella. An old, well-known sort; large size; dark-purple; sweet and rich, with a slight musky aroma. Beginning of September.

Etta. Seedling of Elvira; resembles it, but has larger berries with firmer skin and is superior in quality. Vine very vigorous; strong, healthy foliage; hardy and productive.

Empire State. It maintains a good character, is healthy and productive; vigorous and of the finest quality. In health of foliage and habit of growth it resembles our hardest native grapes; flavor like the best of foreign grapes. Reports from most parts of the country are very favorable, and it seems as if at last we have a grape of high flavor for general culture which stands on its own merit.

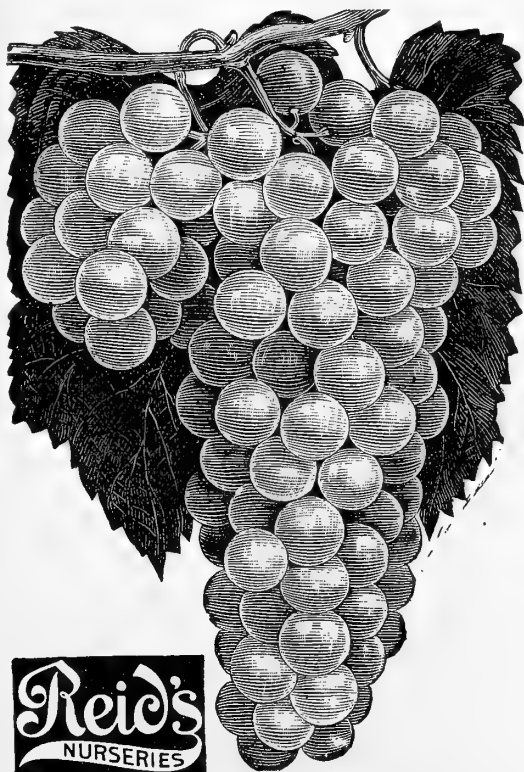
Elvira. Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; white, bunch and berries medium size, compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba, and is a very hardy variety.

Ives Seedling. Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

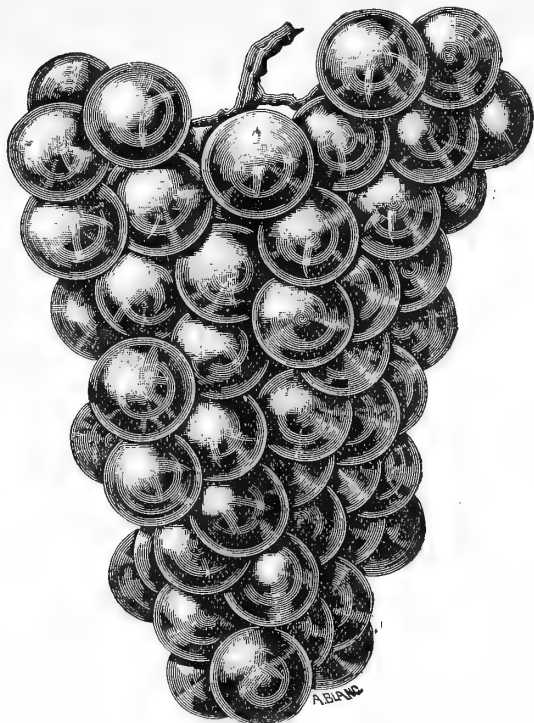
Early Victor. Very early, pure flavor, sweet, sprightly and vinous, size below medium, extra hardy.

Jefferson. Resembles Concord in growth and hardiness, with fruit much like Iona.

Lady. The best extra early white grape. As healthy and as hardy as Concord, or any other of our hardest kinds. In favorable seasons, ripens here the middle to the last of August. In quality, regarded by many as *best*, and it certainly is the best I have seen in its season. I am constantly receiving expressions of great satisfaction from those who have fruited it.



EMPIRE STATE.



MOORE'S EARLY.

Lady Washington. A large, white grape of good appearance. The vine is strong and vigorous, and the foliage large and healthy. The clusters are of large size, shouldered and moderately compact; amber, with delicate, rosy tint next the sun; flesh tender and sweet, without foxiness. Requires a favorable soil and location to produce best results.

Martha. This is one of the most reliable white grapes yet known; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy.

Moore's Early. A handsome grape, very early; resembling Concord, with smaller clusters, but well packed and larger berries, ripening about ten days earlier; it is no better than Concord except in this respect. Has been largely planted, and seems to give good satisfaction as an early market grape.

Niagara. This grape has been in the market for the last four or five years, and is well enough known now to need no help. I have no reason to change my opinion of it. It is a vigorous grower and very productive, when not exposed to the severe cold of the extreme north. It is not affected by mildew, and cannot fail to make a profitable grape. When well grown and fully ripened, it is a better flavored grape than the Concord, but is somewhat foxy, and ripens about the same time as Concord.

Pocklington. Or "Golden Pocklington;" retains its popularity, and will probably take its place as a valuable standard grape, being one of the largest and most showy white grapes of the Concord type yet introduced. It is a pure native, hardy in vine and healthy in foliage, rather better flavored and richer than Concord, though somewhat foxy, and of the same general character as the Concord and its seedlings.

Prentiss. A moderate grower, bunch medium size, compact; berry medium; color yellowish green; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant, with a slight musky aroma. Ripens with or a little later than Concord.

Vergennes. Very productive; clusters large; berries large, holding firmly to the stem; color, light-amber; flavor, rich and delicious, flesh meaty and tender. Ripens as early as Hartford Prolific, and is an excellent late keeper.

Wyoming Red. Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong, native aroma; ripens before Delaware, and is a valuable market grape.

Woodruff Red. A large, handsome grape from Michigan, said to be a seedling of Concord, but of much stronger native aroma. Its large size of bunch and berry makes it remarkably showy, and it is therefore a profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower, with healthy foliage, and entirely hardy; ripens early.

Wilder. (Rogers' No. 4.) Bunch and berry very large; round, flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable.

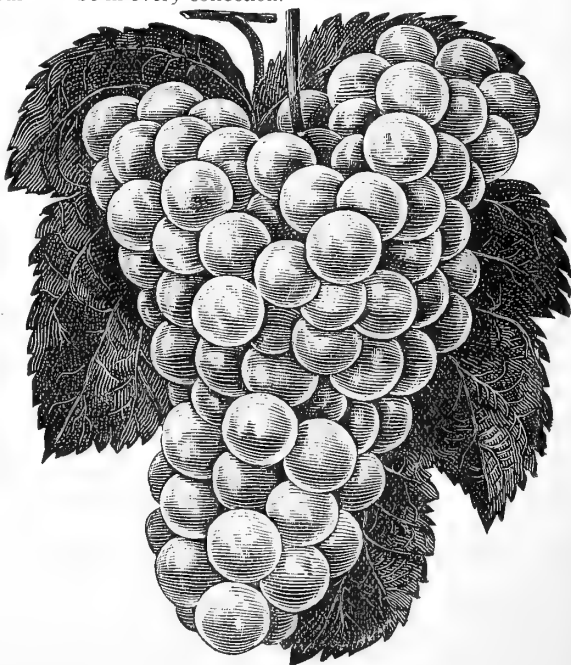
Worden. An improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier and of better quality. As it is difficult to grow, many vines of Concord are sold for it.

Poughkeepsie Red. A seedling grape, raised by A. J. Caywood; claimed to be a cross of Iona with Delaware and Walter; somewhat larger than the Delaware, but resembling it in general appearance. It is fully equal to the Delaware in quality, ripens early, and keeps well. So far as tested, much like the Delaware vine in habit of growth.

Ulster Prolific. Vigorous; good foliage; very productive; clusters medium to small, compact; berries good size, dull copper color, a good shipper and keeper; quality excellent; ripens early.

Hayes. A seedling of the Concord, originating in Massachusetts, and pronounced by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the best eating white grape ever shown; ripens early in September. Bunch large, skin thin, berry juicy and very sweet. Vine a strong, rampant grower, and partakes of the ruggedness of its parent; altogether a very desirable variety, and well worth the attention of grape growers.

Jessica. A very early white grape, hardy, very productive, good quality. Berries and cluster medium. One of the best very early white grapes, and should be in every collection.




NIAGARA.

PRICE=LIST OF GRAPE VINES.

	ONE YEAR, NO. 1.			TWO YEARS, NO. 1.		
	Each	Dozen	100	Each	Dozen	100
Agawam	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$3 00	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$4 00
Brighton	10	1 00	3 50	15	1 50	4 50
Catawba	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 00
Champion	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 00
Clinton	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 00
Concord	10	75	2 00	15	1 00	3 00
Colerain	50	5 00	40 00	75	7 50	60 00
Delaware	15	1 00	5 00	20	1 50	7 00
Duchess	10	1 00	4 00	15	1 50	6 00
Early Ohio	1 00	10 00		1 50	15 00	
Early Victor	15	1 50	4 00	20	2 00	6 00
Eaton	25	2 00	15 00	35	3 50	17 00
Elvira	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Etta	15	1 00	5 00	20	1 50	7 00
Empire State	15	1 00	5 00	20	1 50	7 00
Green Mountain	50	5 00	30 00	60	6 00	40 00
Hayes	20	1 50	8 00	30	2 50	12 00
Ives Seedling	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Isabella	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Jefferson	25	2 50	10 00	35	3 50	15 00
Jessica	25	2 50	10 00	35	3 00	15 00
Jewell	40	4 00	20 00	60	6 00	30 00
Lady	15	1 50	4 00	20	2 00	6 00
Lady Washington	25	2 50	13 00	40	3 50	30 00
Martha	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Mills	50	5 00	30 00	75	7 50	40 00
Moore's Early	10	1 00	4 00	15	1 50	6 00
Moore's Diamond	15	1 50	7 00	25	2 50	10 00
Moyer	20	2 00	10 00	30	3 00	15 00
Niagara	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Pocklington	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Poughkeepsie Red	25	2 50	17 00	35	3 50	30 00
Prentiss	15	1 50	5 00	20	2 00	7 00
Ulster Prolific	20	2 00	8 00	25	2 50	12 00
Vergennes	15	1 00	3 50	20	2 00	5 00
Wyoming Red	15	1 50	4 00	20	2 00	5 00
Woodruff Red	20	2 00	9 00	25	2 50	13 00
Wildier	15	1 50	3 50	20	2 00	6 00
Worden	10	1 00	3 50	15	1 50	5 00

NOTE.—Thousand rates and mixed-lot prices will be given on application.

 Six or more grape-vines of a variety at dozen rates, by mail, post-paid; fifty or more of a kind at one hundred rate; one hundred grape-vines of different kinds, if order amounts to \$5 or over, at one hundred rate. \$10 worth of grape-vines at one hundred rate. Box and packing free.

NOTE.—We have an immense stock of leading varieties, and will be pleased to have a list of your wants before you buy. Our vines are carefully graded, and nothing but strictly first-class ones shipped.



Garden Plants.

ASPARAGUS.

Palmetto. Of southern origin; a variety of excellent quality; early, and much larger than any other; very prolific. 1 year, strong, 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000; 2 years, strong, 75 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners. 1 year, 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 2 years, 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. This is the finest asparagus ever offered for sale, being much larger and earlier than any other. 1 year, 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000; 2 years, 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000.

 Dozen Prepaid by Mail.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnæus. Early, tender and very large; known as the sweetest of pie-plant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

SAGE.

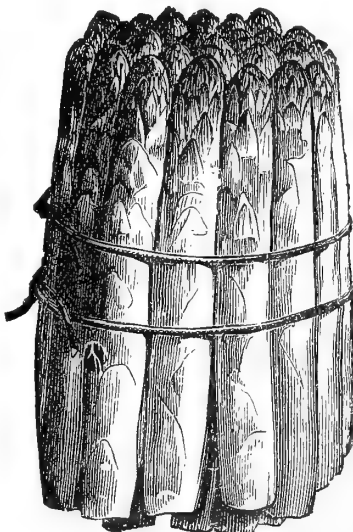
Holt's Mammoth. Plants large, with immense leaves; never seeds. The best sort. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

HOP=VINES.

Golden Cluster. Large, productive, the blossoms growing in clusters; the best variety. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

HORSE-RADISH.

Roots, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.



CONOVER'S ASPARAGUS.



Special Collections of Small Fruits.

ONE DOLLAR EACH, BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

Order Collections by Number and Class only, not by variety, and do not ask for any change.

We have made these collections for the benefit of our customers. If they are carefully studied, almost any selection may be made from them at small cost.

STRAWBERRIES FOR \$1.

No. 1.—6 Greenville, 3 Timbrell, 12 Princess.
No. 2.—12 Parker Earle, 12 Greenville, 12 Eureka, 12 Beder Wood.
No. 3.—12 Dayton, 12 Parker Earle, 12 Gandy, 12 Princess.
No. 4.—3 Timbrell, 12 Parker Earle, 12 Saunders.
No. 5.—12 Swindle, 12 Beverly, 12 Princess.

No. 6.—12 Muskingum, 6 Greenville.
No. 7.—3 Timbrell, 3 Greenville, 12 Great Pacific.
No. 8.—12 Mrs. Cleveland, 12 Beverly, 12 Bubach, 12 Logan.
No. 9.—12 Farnsworth, 12 Haverland, 12 Parker Earle.
No. 10.—12 Woolverton, 12 Stayman, 6 Princess, 6 Muskingum, 12 Crawford.

RASPBERRIES FOR \$1.

No. 11.—6 Kansas, 2 Royal Church, 6 Palmer.
No. 12.—3 Royal Church, 3 Eureka, 12 Thompson's Early.
No. 13.—12 Golden Queen, 6 Shaffer Colossal, 12 Muskingum.
No. 14.—6 Kansas, 12 Palmer, 12 Thompson's Early.
No. 15.—6 Lovett, 12 Palmer, 6 Kansas.
No. 16.—6 Earhart, 6 Gladstone, 6 Thompson's Early.

No. 17.—12 Shaffer, 12 Older, 12 Palmer.
No. 18.—12 Thompson's Early, 3 Royal Church, 12 Palmer.
No. 19.—6 Gladstone, 6 Golden Queen, 6 Kansas, 1 Royal Church.
No. 20.—6 Smith Prolific, 6 Cromwell, 12 Hilborn.

BLACKBERRIES FOR \$1.

No. 21.—6 Erie, 6 Early King, 2 Eldorado.
No. 22.—12 Minnewaski, 3 Erie, 1 Eldorado.
No. 23.—2 Eldorado, 3 Ohmer, 6 Wilson Jr.

No. 24.—12 Lucretia, 6 Erie, 6 Minnewaski, 6 Wilson Early.
No. 25.—3 Ohmer, 1 Eldorado, 6 Early King, 6 Lucretia.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES FOR \$1.

No. 26.—6 Fay, 6 Cherry, 6 Victoria, 6 White Grape.
No. 27.—6 Fay, 3 Industry, 1 Keepsake. [Jackét.
No. 28.—1 Lancashire Lad, 1 Keepsake, 3 Industry, 1 Red

No. 29.—1 North Star, 1 Keepsake, 6 Industry.
No. 30.—2 Golden Prolific, 6 Fay, 3 Industry.

Collections by Mail, Postpaid, for \$2.

No. 31.—1 Colerain, 1 Idaho, 1 Wilder Early, 1 Meech Prolific, 1 Abundance, 1 Wonderful.
No. 32.—1 Idaho, 6 Lovett's Raspberry, 6 Fay, 1 Abundance.
No. 33.—1 Wilder Early, 1 Saratoga Plum, 1 Colerain, 3 Industry, 1 Moore Diamond, 1 Wonderful.
No. 34.—1 Green Mountain, 1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Eaton, 1 Woodruff Red, 1 Moore Early.
No. 35.—1 Colerain, 1 Moore Diamond, 1 Idaho, 1 Meech Quince.
No. 36.—1 Colerain, 6 Fay, 6 Industry, 1 Abundance Plum.
No. 37.—6 Lovett's Raspberry, 6 Industry, 1 Eaton, 1 Moyer.
No. 38.—6 Kansas Raspberry, 6 Lovett's Early, 1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Woodruff Red.

No. 39.—1 Champion Peach, 1 Idaho, 1 Meech Prolific, 1 Abundance, 1 Wilder Early, 3 Industry.
No. 40.—1 Delaware Grape, 1 Colerain, 1 Niagara, 1 Woodruff Red, 1 Worden, 1 Eaton.
No. 41.—6 Fay, 6 Industry, 6 Lovett's Early, 1 Dayton, 1 Moyer.
No. 42.—1 Idaho, 6 Fay, 6 Industry, 1 Meech's Prolific, 1 Wonderful.
No. 43.—6 Assorted Roses, 6 Hydrangeas, 3 Industry.
No. 44.—3 Roses, 3 Hydrangeas, 1 Saratoga Plum, 1 Idaho.
No. 45.—12 Palmer, 12 Erie, 6 Minnewaski, 6 Early King, 3 Roses.

NOTE.—Our \$2 collections are not included in any special offers *unless noted*.

Special Offers.



We make the following offers, which you will find very low. The stock named is first-class, mailing size. We make a specialty of mail orders, hence we are in a position to give you good service. \$2 collections only when noted.

For \$3 we will send any three of the above \$1 collections and 1 Idaho Pear.

For \$3 we will send any three of the above \$1 collections and 1 Colerain.

For \$3 we will send any four of the above \$1 collections.

For \$3 we will send any two of the above \$1 collections and allow you to select \$1.50 worth of stock from Catalogue at rates named.

For \$3 we will send you any three of the above \$1 collections, and 6 Fay Currants, or 6 Industry Gooseberries.

For \$3 we will send you any three of the above \$1 collections, 1 Wilder Pear and 1 Abundance Plum.

For \$3 we will send you one each, \$1 and \$2 collections, your selection, and one of any of the grapes named: Eaton, Moore, Diamond, Moyer, Woodruff Red.

For \$5 we will send you any three of the above \$2 collections.

For \$5 we will send you any two of the above \$2 collections, and any two of the \$1 collections.

For \$5 we will send you any six of the \$1 collections and 1 Idaho Pear.

For \$5 we will send you any five of the \$1 collections and allow you to select \$1.50 in stock from Catalogue at single or dozen rates, mailing size.

For \$5 we will allow you to select \$5 worth of stock from Catalogue at single or dozen rates, mailing size, and will send you any \$2 collection, or any two of the \$1 collections.

For \$10 we will send you any six of the \$2 collections and any \$1 collection and 1 Colerain Grape.

For \$10 we will allow you to select from Catalogue, at single or dozen rates, \$10 worth of stock and any \$2 collection, and any \$1 collection given.

NOTE. The above offers apply to mail orders and mailing size trees.



ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

This new and valuable acquisition, a native of Japan, is one of our most promising new fruits, and we highly recommend it for more general planting. It is worthy a place in both fruit and ornamental collections, as its beautiful shape as a shrub, with its dark green foliage, makes it a very conspicuous sight, especially when loaded with its fruit; it is also very attractive when in bloom in May, the flowers being a beautiful lemon-yellow color. The bush begins to bear at two years old, and the fruit is very highly prized by those who have fruited it, for its peculiar piquancy, making a very delicious sauce, and considered much superior to the cranberry. It is about the size of an ordinary cherry, but more oval, and is borne in large clusters in great profusion. The bush is very hardy and free from insects and disease, and will thrive in any soil with ordinary culture; it grows to the height of about six feet. It is seldom we have to offer a plant which combines valuable fruiting qualifications with such an ornamental character. The plant will be prized as among the many good things which have come to us from Japan.

Extracts from an article by the well known horticulturist, William Falconer, in *Rural New-Yorker*: "The shrub *Eleagnus Longipes* is one of my special favorites. I have grown it for years, and the longer I know it the better I like it. It is a native of Japan, and belongs to the olive family of plants, and is perfectly hardy. As a garden shrub it grows to a height of five feet or more, is bushy, and broad, and thrifty; plants begin to fruit when two or three years old. The leaves are oval, oblong, green above, silvery beneath, and last in good condition all summer long, and are never disfigured by insect vermin. The flowers are small, silvery yellow, and borne in great abundance, and in full bloom about the 6th to 10th of May. The fruit is oval, five-eighths to an inch or more long, very fleshy and juicy, bright red and drooping, on slender pedicels on the underside of the twigs, and borne in immense profusion. It is ripe about July 4 to 10. We use the fruit for sauce as one would cranberries, and a delicious sauce it makes, especially for children; indeed, I like it so well that I have planted it in our fruit garden as a standard crop, as one would currants." Be sure to plant this very desirable fruiting shrub. Price, mail or express, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A NEW HARDY ORANGE.*(Citrus Trifoliata.)*

This is the most hardy of the orange family, and will stand our northern climate with little or no protection, and is also desirable for pot culture. In the parks of both New York and Philadelphia it is growing luxuriantly, and blooming and fruiting profusely. You can have an orange tree growing, blooming and fruiting on your lawn or yard. It is a dwarf, of low, symmetrical growth, with beautiful trifoliate, glossy green leaves, and abundance of large, white, sweet-scented blossoms, larger and finer than any other variety of orange blossoms, and borne almost continually. The fruit is small, bright orange-red in color, having a peculiar flavor; of no value for eating, though it may prove useful in making a lemonade, as the fruit is as acid as a lime. The fine appearance of the plant, with its constant habit of blooming and showy fruit, combine to make a plant of peculiar value and beauty. It is a conspicuous and attractive object in any shrubbery or pleasure ground, pot or tub, and is best suited for open ground culture, as it is deciduous and drops its leaves in the fall, and cannot be induced to make much growth in winter, even in the greenhouse, though it will not drop its leaves if kept from frost. It blooms very profusely in spring and early summer, but after the fruit begins to form blossoms are not plentiful. Our cut represents a young tree, about four feet high, as it appears when in bloom and when in fruit, but the flowers and fruit do not appear together to the extent there shown. The fragrance produced by a tree in bloom can be appreciated only by those who are familiar with the delicious perfume of the orange blossom. We predict for this tree a great future. In addition to its great ornamental value, this tree is growing into large use as a stock upon which to bud or graft oranges for dwarfing, and by its use, handsome pot plants are grown, which bear abundantly of choice fruit. Strong, young, thrifty trees, by mail or express, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



HARDY ORANGE



FRUIT TREES.



SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call your special attention to our line of nursery stock. Many of you, no doubt, know how often the people are robbed and humbugged by agents, who call upon you, saying they represent a certain firm, when they do not; they buy their stock wherever they can buy the lowest, and charge you double rates for stock which is nothing but culls and common varieties. We have placed our rates as low as any firm which has a reputation at stake, and we will protect the grower and give him just what he buys. We do not sell a man "Fay's Currants" and fill his order with "Cherry," but he gets exactly what he buys. Our stock is said to be the finest in the country by those who have seen it and by those to whom we have shipped. We do not care to be boastful, but we will guarantee satisfaction.

PACKING.—All stock at prices herein quoted packed *free*, and delivered at express office and depot free of charge. When goods are sold at a cut rate, or not ordered from this Catalogue, a small charge will be made for packing, only to cover time and boxing. All small fruits packed free of charge.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to pulverize thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting on the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of four to five feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top-pruning until the following spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel-in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots and setting the trees therein as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did in the nursery after the earth was settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the Quince stock upon which they are budded, two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except for very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	20 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " "
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field-culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ ft. apart.
Strawberries, for garden-culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an apple-orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime, and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1,210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1,742
15 " "	205	4 " "	2,723
12 " "	300	3 " "	4,840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to an acre.

WEST FAIRVIEW, PA., March 28, 1893.

MR. E. W. REID: *Sir*—The trees and bushes arrived all right; they are in splendid condition. I shall try and send you more customers. Much obliged for prompt attention.

Yours, etc.

E. R. SANDERS.

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 4, 1893.

MR. E. W. REID: *Dear Sir*—I have received my trees and all the plants in good order, good count and well packed. I see you understand your business. Accept thanks for same.

Very truly,

B. O. DONNELL.

PLAINFIELD, IND., April 17, 1893.

E. W. REID: *Dear Sir*—My order No. 7387 came to hand on the 15th. The trees are in good order, and I am well pleased with them.

Respectfully,

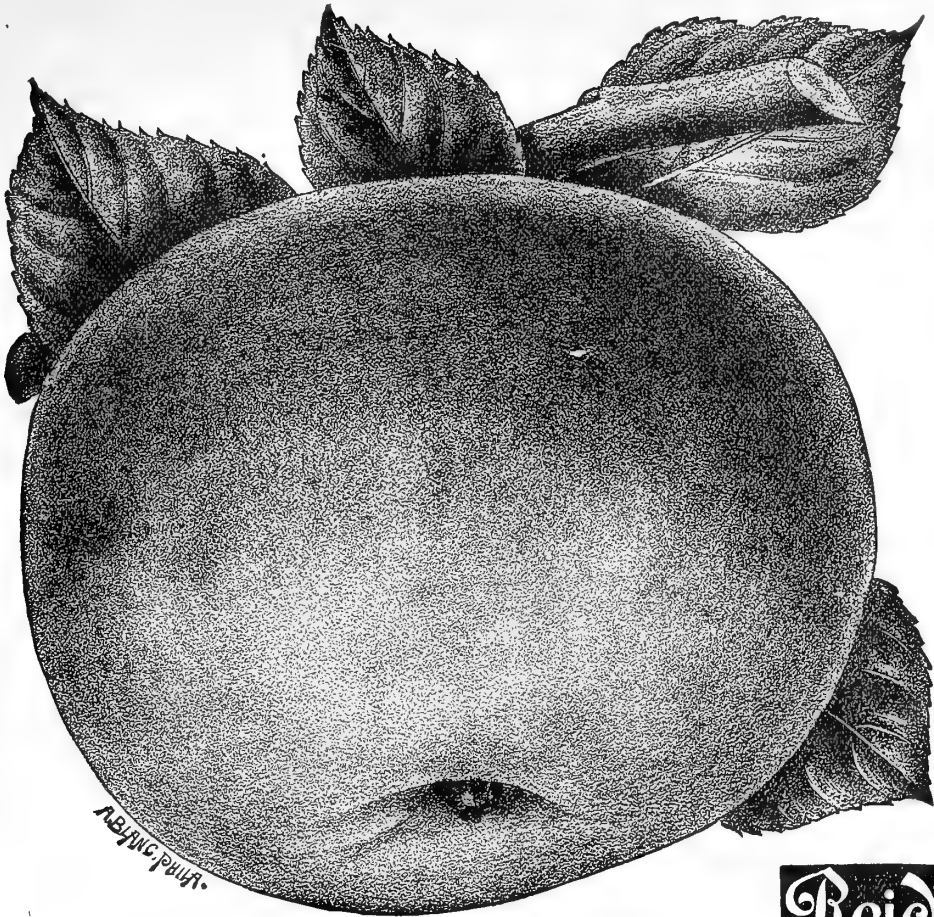
MAHLON T. HORNE.

WILLIAMS, IOWA, April 10, 1893.

E. W. REID: *Dear Sir*—Bill of trees, order 6729, received all O. K. and in good shape. Thanks.

Yours truly,

JOHN WATSON.



RED BEITIGHEIMER (Natural Size).



Apples.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use. There is no farm-crop which on the average will produce one fourth as much income per acre as will a good Apple orchard. Prices as follows, except where noted :

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF MERIT.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy first-class , 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$15 00
Light Medium-class , 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in	30	3 00	12 00
Second-class , 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in	25	2 00	10 00
Extra , 6 to 8 feet, 1 in	50	4 00	18 00

Thousand rates on application. Stock boxed and baled free from this Catalogue.

ROBERSON. Size large, roundish, slightly oblong—as large as the Albemarle Pippin; color rich yellow, covered with red, and shaded with deep red; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, and well-flavored; slightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous and abundant bearer; season from January 1 to June; origin, Patrick county, Virginia. First-class, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; second-class, 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

SALOME. From Illinois, and especially valuable for its hardiness, prolific bearing and long-keeping. The tree comes into bearing early. It may be described in brief thus: Tree is round-headed, making short annual growths after coming into bearing; has tough wood, large, thick, leathery leaf, and is as hardy as a wild crab. No matter how heavily loaded, the fruit is always good-sized and clings to the tree with a tenacity possessed by few, if any, other varieties, and withstands the winds when other varieties are scattered on the ground. Fruit medium, roundish, conical; pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped with dark red and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild, subacid. January to June.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN. One of the most celebrated of American apples, on account of its long keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It attains its greatest perfection on Long Island and the Hudson. In Western New York and New England it rarely succeeds well. It requires rich and high culture, and it makes such a slow, feeble growth, that it has to be top-grafted upon a strong-growing variety. November to June.

RED BEITIGHEIMER. A beautiful fall apple; bright red all over, and known as the best selling apple on the market. It is of German origin; has white flesh and is quite pleasant in flavor. It is one of the apples that succeeds everywhere. The tree is a strong grower, and produces fruit every year. Owing to its beauty the fruit commands the highest price in the market.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Charles Downing's description: "A Russian variety which promises to be valuable for a cool climate as an early fruit of good quality; ripening before Tetofsky, with more tender and delicate flesh, but does not continue long in use. It is said that the tree so far has proved very hardy, moderately vigorous, upright, an early and good bearer annually. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh white, half fine, tender, juicy, sprightly, subacid; quality good to very good." Price in assortment same as in general list.

WOLF RIVER. Tree a strong, vigorous grower; hardy. Fruit, large to very large, greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red or crimson. Flesh white, rather coarse, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild, subacid, with a peculiar spicy, quince-like flavor. October and November.

LONGFIELD. One of the imported Russian varieties, a free, upright grower, early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly, subacid. December to March.

DELAWARE WINTER. Fruit medium to large, bright red, highly colored; flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, subacid, excellent. Tree a vigorous grower, early bearer and very productive.

GANO. Large, perfect form, conical, very smooth; red, shaded on sunny side, extremely attractive; flesh pale yellow, tender, mild subacid. Good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy; an early annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

HYDE'S KING OF THE WEST. Large to very large; handsome yellowish green; good quality; a remarkable keeper. Time of keeping, all the year round.

General List of Apples.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy first-class, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up, 5 to 7 feet	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$10 00
Light Medium, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 5 to 7 feet	18	1 75	9 00
Second-class, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ in., 4 to 6 feet	15	1 50	8 00
Extra, 7 to 8 feet	25	2 50	12 00

Thousand rates on application. Boxed and baled free.

Alexander. Large, red, beautiful; iron-clad early summer.

Belmont (or Gate). Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of the best quality; very popular, but tree of short life. October to December.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Russian origin; size large, somewhat blushed; productive. September.

Early Harvest. Medium size, straw color; tender and subacid. July and August.

Early Strawberry. Medium size; nearly covered with red; flesh tender, with a mild, fine flavor; tree a moderate grower and good bearer. July and August.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow, tender, juicy and rich; does well in all localities. October.

Fameuse. Medium size, flesh snow-white; finest dessert fruit; succeeds well in the north. November to January.

Gravenstein. Very large; striped; finest quality; growth erect; very productive. September and October.

Golden Sweet. Large, pale yellow; sweet and good bearer. August.

Haas. Medium to large; conical; pale yellow, shaded, with red stripes; flesh white; tender; good bearer. September and October.

Maiden Blush. Large; smooth, with a fine evenly shaded red cheek; flesh white; tender; bearing large crops. September and October.

Rambo. Medium; yellowish, with red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and productive. A very popular variety. October to December.

Red Astrachan. Large; nearly covered with deep red, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy; a good bearer, and beautiful; well known and valued. August.

Sops-of-Wine. Medium size; red; flesh white, mild and pleasant; productive. August and September.

Summer Queen. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; mild and pleasant; productive. July and August.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. August.

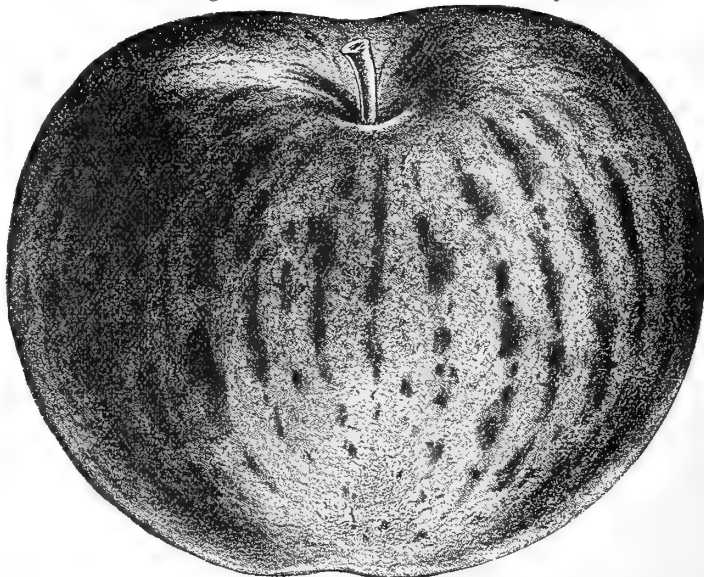
Tetofsky. Russian origin; profitable for market; bears early; hardy as a crab; beautifully striped with red. July and August.

Baldwin. Large; deep, bright red; juicy; good flavor; very productive and handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular apples. January to April.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome, striped; productive; a late keeper. December to March.

Dominie (Red Streak or Wells). Large striped apple, resembling the Rambo; vigorous grower and profuse bearer; succeeds everywhere. December to April.

Fallwater. Very large; dull red; productive; good bearer. November to February.



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.

Golden Russet. Medium, roundish; dull russet, with reddish cheek; flesh fine and juicy. December.

Grimes' Golden. An apple of highest quality; medium to large size, yellow; productive; grown everywhere. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong; good bearer. November to May.

Jonathan. Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with a lively red; fine grained; very tender and of fine flavor. November to April.

Bentley's Sweet. Supposed origin, Virginia; fruit medium, roundish; flattened at ends, sometimes slightly oblique and sometimes sides unequal; pale, yellowish green, shaded with pale red, and moderately sprinkled with light and brown dots; flesh fine, whitish, compact; sweet, somewhat honeyed flavor; tree moderately vigorous, hardy, good bearer and keeper; very good.

Peck's Pleasant. Large; pale yellow, with brown cheek; very smooth and fair; flesh firm and rich, approaching the flavor of a Newtown Pippin. Keeps well. Tree a moderate, erect grower and good bearer. November to April.

Pewaukee. A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, waved; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and over-spread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white; breaking, juicy; flavor subacid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. January to June.

Early Strawberry. Color whitish, shaded, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson; flesh white, tender and juicy. September and October.

Bailey's Sweet. Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor. Slow, poor grower. October.

Rawle's Janet. (Neverfail.) Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the south and southwest. February to April.

Jersey Sweet. Medium, striped red and green; very rich, sweet and pleasant; good bearer. September and October.

King. Large, handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. November to May.

Lawver. Large; dark red, covered with small dots; flesh white; a beautiful and desirable fruit. January to May.

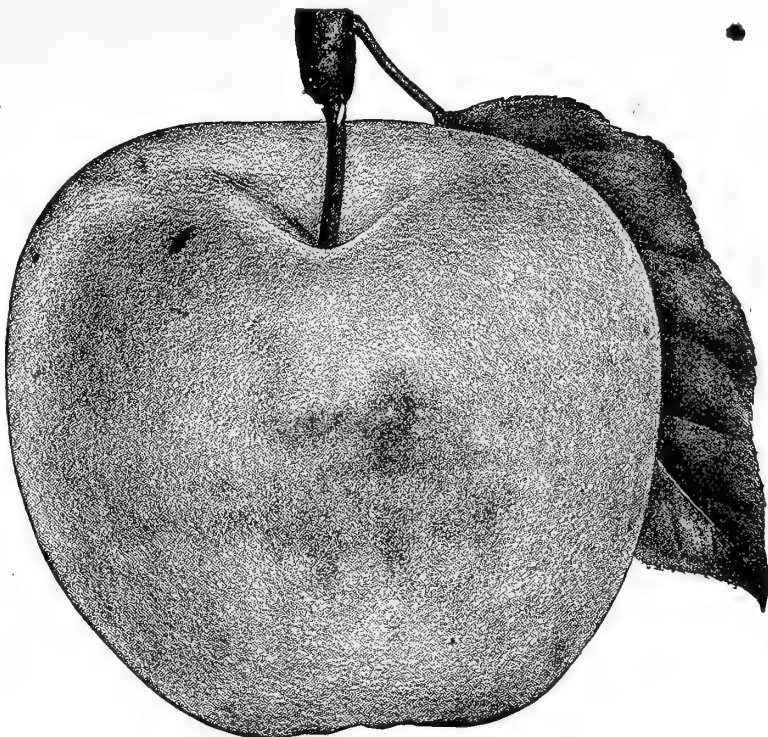
McIntosh Red. Tree very hardy, long-lived, annual bearer; handsome fruit of excellent quality for home or market use, nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson; flesh white, fine, very tender and juicy. November to February.

Missouri Pippin. Medium to large; pale whitish yellow; flesh white and juicy. January to April.

Mann. New; an upright grower, forming a round head; fruit large; deep yellow when fully ripe; good to very good; will keep as long as Roxbury Russet. February to May.

Northern Spy. Large; slightly conical; flesh white and tender; tree a good grower. January to March.

Pearmain. Medium, red; good keeper. February to May.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE. (See page 30.)

Paradise Sweet. Medium; yellow; excellent bearer. December to February.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich; an abundant bearer. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; a very profitable and satisfactory variety. November to February.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large; greenish russet; productive; valuable for its long keeping. January to June.

Smith's Cider. Large; somewhat flattened; flesh tender; a handsome and desirable fruit. December to March.

Seek-no-Further. Medium to large, with dull red stripes; tender, rich and spicy; good bearer. November to February.

Stark. Grown in Ohio; valuable as to long keeping qualities; fruit large; skin greenish yellow, striped with red.

Talman's Sweet. Medium size; pale yellow; very firm, rich and very sweet. November to April.

Winesap. Dark red; excellent bearer. December to May.

Walbridge. Fruit medium size; handsome; striped with red; quality good; productive. November to June.

Wealthy. A new variety from Minnesota; healthy, hardy and very productive; skin smooth, shaded with red in the sun; flesh white, fine, tender and juicy. December to February.

Wagener. Large; deep red in sun; flesh firm; very productive. December to May.

Yellow Bellflower. Large; yellow, with pale blush; very tender and juicy; in use all winter; old favorite, which is always popular. November to April.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large, white, heavily shaded with dark crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, good quality; very desirable. November to March.

CRAB=APPLES.

Gen. Grant. Fruit large, round, very dark red; flesh white and tender; excellent for dessert. October.

Hyslop. Large, deep crimson; popular on account of being large and beautiful. October to January.

Orange. An annual and abundant bearer; fruit large and delicious. October to December.

Whitney. Large; averaging two inches in diameter; tree a great bearer, and very hardy. August.

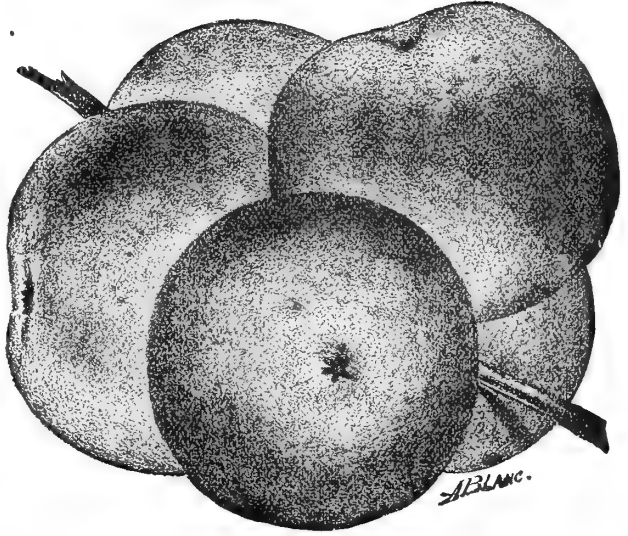
Quaker Beauty. Bears a large crop of fruit, and very hardy. December to May.

Transcendent. Immensely productive, bearing a good crop in fourth year; one of the best. September and October.

Siberian. Nearly as large as the above; fine golden and amber color. September and October.

Hewes's Virginia. Esteemed for cider. October.

Kentucky Red. One of the best cider Crabs. October.



GEN. GRANT CRAB-APPLE

Prices same as in general list.

Peaches.

The peach-tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is probably best. To preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation in hoed crops.

The following are the best among one hundred sorts in bearing

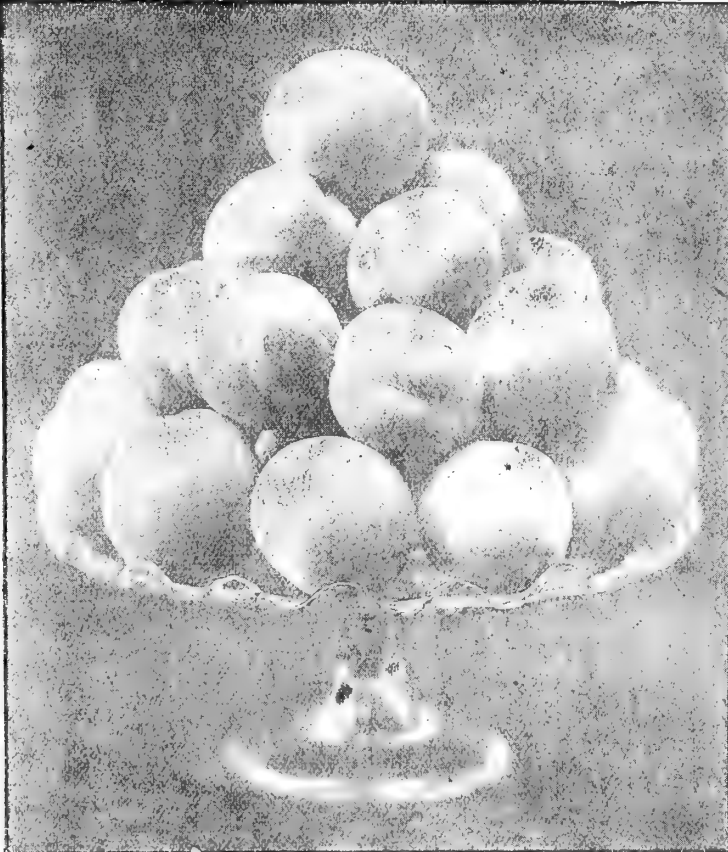
SPECIAL VARIETIES OF MERIT.

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

The champion originated at Nokomis, Ill., on the grounds of Mr. I. G. Hubbard. It has been carefully tested during a series of years. The feature which first attracted attention to this new variety was the regularity of its bearing, which, in a section not specially adapted to peach-culture, indicated a quality which alone gave it a place at the head of the list of profitable sorts for the orchardist. But the crowning event in the history of this great acquisition was the production of a full crop in 1890, when the peach crop was a universal failure. The scarcity caused the handsome, luscious fruit of the Champion to be regarded as a novelty almost. Champion stands at the head in other points, also, particularly size and quality. Many specimens have measured ten inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other varieties. Skin creamy white, with red cheek. It is strikingly handsome in appearance. It ripens at place of origin, Nokomis, Ill., about August 5. First-class, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100; second-class, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Mailing size, postpaid, 20c. each.

During the winter of 1877-8 the Champion withstood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero, and produced an abundant crop the following season.



CHAMPION PEACH.



LORENTZ PEACH.
(Photographed from the fruit; half natural size.)

LORENTZ.

This seedling was found in an orchard of Mr. Fred. Lorentz, Marshall county, W. Va., some five years ago. It attracted Mr. Reid's attention, seeing such a handsome peach on the market at such a date—November 1st—and upon making inquiry into the matter, we found it was a seedling which had come up from the roots of a Smock tree we sold Mr. Lorentz some years before.

After watching the fruit personally for three years, Mr. Reid determined to get the stock and place it on the market. This is the first season it has been offered, only and exclusively from Reid's Nurseries. The stock will be light for some two years, owing to the fact that there is but one tree from which buds could be obtained, and during the winter of 1892 this was seriously broken by a heavy ice storm.

We offer this new peach with pride, knowing personally just what it is, and that we are giving our customers full value for their money. It is among peaches just what Timbrell strawberry is among strawberries—the best ever offered. The Lorentz is known to all fruit-growers in this section, and when it was known that we had control of the stock, many orders were tendered us before the trees were propagated.

WHAT WE CLAIM FOR LORENTZ: That it is superior in quality to any other peach that ripens at the same time; that it is more attractive, showing both bloom and color the same as an early September peach; that it has not failed to produce a full crop in the five years it has been in existence, while but one crop has been gathered in the same time from other varieties; wherefore, we believe its blooms to be frost-proof, or so much so that no harm is done Lorentz when other standard varieties are frozen. This season, when all others failed, the Lorentz was loaded with fruit. From one foot of wood, cut for photographing, there were taken twenty-five peaches the same size as those sent out; hence it will be seen that it is an abundant yielder. The fruit was not so large as usual this season, because of dry weather and neglect in thinning the over-abundant setting, but will average, as shown in the photo-engraving, as large as Crawford Late, Stump or Wheatland. Lorentz was ready for market October 25, and kept in good shape for two weeks after being picked. It is yellow-fleshed, with a bright red cheek, and a perfect freestone of the best quality.

Opinions from the Horticultural Press.

LORENTZ PEACH.—The specimens alluded to came to hand in good condition. The peaches have a yellow skin, some of them showing considerable red at the blossom end or on one cheek. The variety is of a large medium size, a freestone, yellow-fleshed, and of a quality equal to and excelling the average late peach. The suture mark shows plainly on one side, and most of them have the peculiar Melocoton tip (Crawford). If it will do as well for others as for Mr. Reid, it should be a valuable addition to the list.

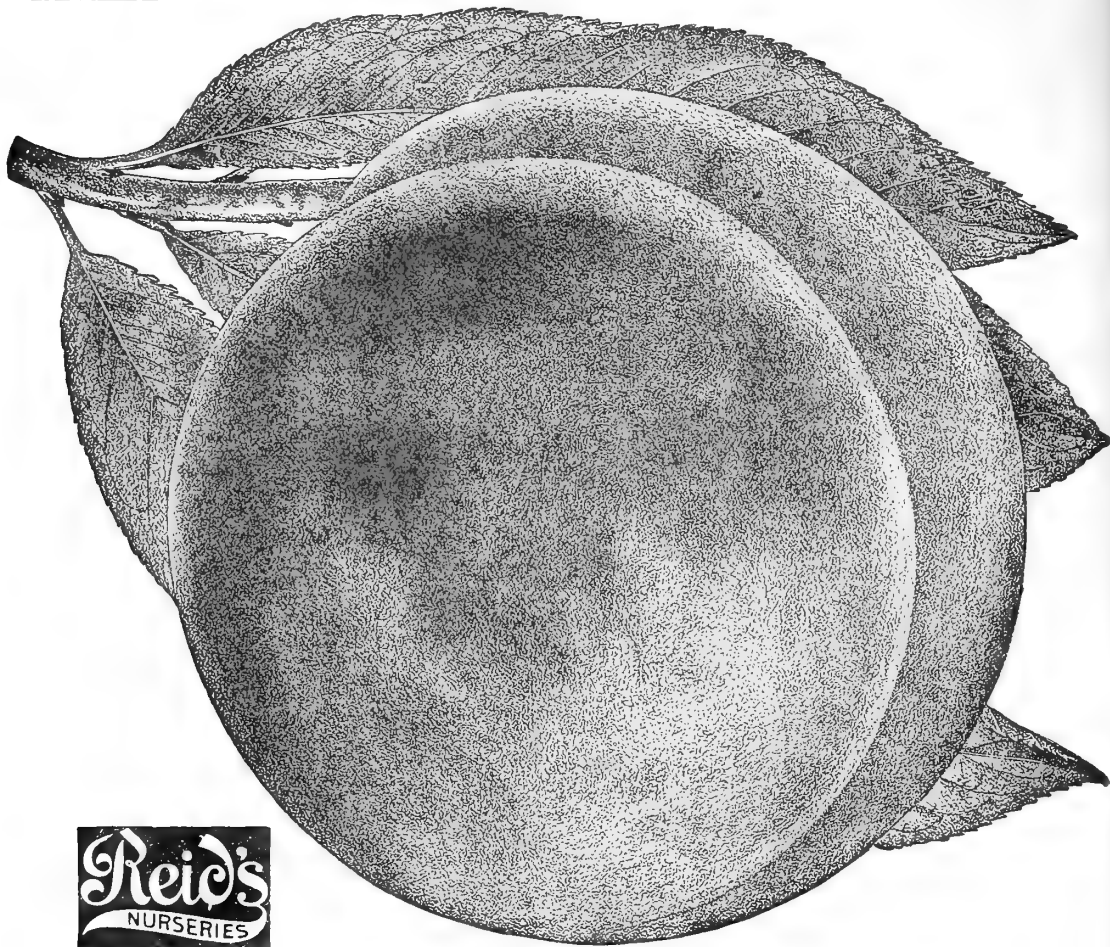
E. S. CARMAN, Editor *Rural New-Yorker*.

We have received from E. W. Reid, the well-known nurseryman of Bridgeport, O., a basket of the Lorentz peach. They were sampled, and found to be all that was claimed for them, so far as quality was concerned. When Reid says peaches are good, we are ready to believe it.

AXTELL, RUSH & CO.,
Editors of *National Stockman and Farmer*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

By mail or express, \$1 each.

N. B.—Not over three trees to one order; stock limited.



CROSBY PEACH.

CROSBY.

THIS IRON-CLAD PEACH originated at Billerica, Mass., about 1875, and a few trees were distributed through Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire, after which the originator died, and propagation and distribution were discontinued; however, THE CONSTANT BEARING OF THESE TREES FOR NINE YEARS, OFTEN WHEN ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED, has brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention, and the demand for trees has become enormous from those who know it best.

The tree is of the low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager, and others of that class of hardy peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the blossom end, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side, of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Oldmixon; a good family peach at all times, and on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts, in a season of abundance; however, when it is considered that *its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring that often kill all other good varieties*, its special value is apparent—A FINE YELLOW PEACH TO SUPPLY THE MARKET WHEN THERE ARE NO OTHERS. First-class, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; second-class, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100. Third class, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100. Mailing size, 30 cts. each, postpaid.

LEMON FREE.

This magnificent yellow peach originated in Summit county, Ohio, and has proved itself to be hardier than any other good peach grown in that section, and by far the most profitable. The name is very appropriate, as it is almost of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at the apex; color a pale yellow when ripe. It is of large size, the finest specimens measuring over twelve inches in circumference; of excellent quality; ripens after late Crawford; is immensely productive, and will surely become a leading orchard variety.

ELBERTA.

An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach, a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.

Prices of Lemon Free and Elberta. First class, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100. Second class, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9 per 100. Third class, 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

NOTE.—We will put five each of the above two varieties in orders for 100 trees of standard varieties, at rate named for same, but not over this amount.

GENERAL LIST OF FIRST-CLASS PEACHES.

PRICES OF STANDARD VARIETIES.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
Heavy, First-class, 5 to 6 feet	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$8 00
Light, First-class, 4 to 5 feet	15	1 50	7 00
Second-class, 3½ to 4 feet	15	1 25	6 00
Third-class, 2 to 3 feet	20	2 00	5 00
Extra-size, 5 to 7 feet	20	2 00	9 00
Third-class (by mail)	15	1 50	9 00

Thousand rates quoted on application.

NOTE.—We have a large stock of Peach too light for first-class grade, but they are just the tree for orchard planting. Growers will know that the height of a peach tree has little to do with its growing, and many prefer a light tree.

These trees are straight and well rooted, and we will make rates in 500 and 1,000 lots very low, on application. Parties wanting peach trees should order early, as the demand is very heavy, even at this early date, when we go to press.

Alexander. From Illinois; very early; size good; handsome and regular in form; freestone. July.

Amsden's June. Very early; remarkable for its keeping qualities; color beautiful red; flesh white, fine. July.

Beer's Smock. Large size; yellow flesh; an improvement on Smock Free; a few days later, and an annual bearer. September and October.

Crawford's Early. Very beautiful, and the best yellow peach for market purposes; fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent; wonderfully productive. Last of August.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size; skin of greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Bilyeu's Late. Originated in Caroline county, Maryland; a very late peach, ripening after Smock Free and Salway; fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; freestone and an excellent shipper.

Hale's Early. Medium size; smooth, white, delicately marbled, with bright and dark on sunny side. July.

Hill's Chili. Medium size; dull yellow, very hardy; a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit. Last of September.

Heath Cling. Extra large; flesh clear white; blushed cheek; valuable for canning. October.

Fox's Seedling. Large, white with crimson cheek, freestone; a reliable bearer.

Keyport White. Large; flesh white; strong grower and very prolific.

Barnard's Early. Large yellow, shaded with brownish red, flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; a hardy and heavy bearer. July.

Chair's Choice. Very large; deep yellow, with red cheek; strong grower and heavy bearer. September.

Early Rivers. Large; light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, rich flavor. Last of August.

Early York. Medium size; greenish white, covered with a dull red in the sun; flesh white. Middle of August.

Ford's Late. Fruit large; productive; white and beautiful; flesh quite free; season after Smock. October.

Foster. Large; deep orange-red; quite dark on sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy. Last of August.

Globe. A very rapid grower and an enormous bearer; fruit very large; flesh firm, juicy; yellow, shaded with crimson; very rich, luscious. September and October.

Hance's Golden. Large, very beautiful; yellow and rich crimson cheek; very productive. First of August.

Salway. Fruit large, deep yellow, with a rich marbled brownish cheek; firm, juicy and rich. October.

Steadley. Large, of greenish white color, white to the stone, delicious; very hardy; freestone. First of October.

Stump the World. Very large; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Elberta. An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach, a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence; planted in enormous quantities in the peach-growing regions of the south. Ripens early in August.

Mountain Rose. One of the best and most reliable peaches; large, white; flesh white, sweet; productive. Early August.

Morris White. Medium, straw color, tinged with red; delicious and very juicy, productive.

Lemon Cling. Large, color a pale yellow when ripe; tree very hardy; productive.

Moore's Favorite. Resembles Oldmixon, and thought by some identical. First of September.

Oldmixon Free. Uniformly large; white, covered with bright red; one of the best and most reliable. Last of August.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, oblong; skin a deep yellow, with orange cheek; very sweet, and a good freestone. Middle of July.

Stevens' Rareripe. Large; fruit resembles an enlarged Oldmixon Free; of the highest color and very beautiful; very productive and free from disease. First of October.

Susquehanna. Large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good. Last of September.

Wonderful. Originated in New Jersey; size large to very large, best specimens from crowded trees measuring 11 inches in circumference and weighing as many ounces; smooth, almost globular, very uniform in size and shape; color rich yellow; flesh yellow, high flavored, firm; ripens in October.

Oldmixon Clingstone. Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor; one of the most desirable clingstone peaches. Middle of August.

Wheatland. Has been awarded first prize at N. Y. State Fair, also for quality and beauty. Middle of September.

Wager. Very large; yellow; an annual bearer of large crops. Last of August.

Waterloo. Large, very early, and of good quality. July.

Ward's Late. Large; yellowish white, with red cheek in the sun; flesh nearly white; tree vigorous. First of October.

Yellow St. John. Large; orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek and with yellow flesh. August.

Chinese Cling. Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Pears.

The Pear, like most other things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative price of the apple and pear being about as one to ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

DWARFS MUST ALWAYS be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the pear and quince two or three inches, the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in dwarfs, while standards may be trimmed to any height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter pears may hang on the trees until danger of frost.



New Varieties of Merit. IDAHO PEAR.

This pear has been attracting so much attention and is of such real value that I take pleasure in giving it a place in this list. It is a variety raised from seed saved from an unknown variety, and planted about the year 1867, by Mrs. Mullkey, of Lewistown, Idaho, and first brought to public notice in the fall of 1886 by Mr. John H. Evans, of that place. It has been stated by some of the papers that it is of Chinese parentage, "similar to Kieffer," but my opinion is that this is a mistake, for the fruit bears no resemblance to that class, either in flavor or texture. It is much like Angouleme in both these points.

Size of fruit, from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter; shape a little flattened, tapering slightly both ways from the center, quite irregular, depressed at the stem; surface rough and uneven, yellow or straw color, with a faint blush or brownish red on the sunny side, and a few bronzed blotches; dots minute, dark and very numerous; basin deep, flaring; very irregular or ribbed, and thickly covered with fine brown dots; cavity medium, abrupt, irregular; stem stout and rather long; core very small, seeds few; flesh almost white, fine grained, buttery, lacking the grit so often found in pears; flavor sweet to mild subacid, rich aromatic, juicy; quality very good; season, September, in Idaho.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
Heavy first-class trees, 5 to 7 ft.; ¾ of an in. and up	\$ 60	\$5 00	\$30 00
Light first-class trees, 5 to 6 ft.; ⅝ to ¾ in.	50	4 00	25 00
Second-class trees, 4 to 5 ft.; ½ to ⅝ in.	40	3 00	20 00
Third-class trees, by mail, postpaid	25		

Dwarfs same price as standards.

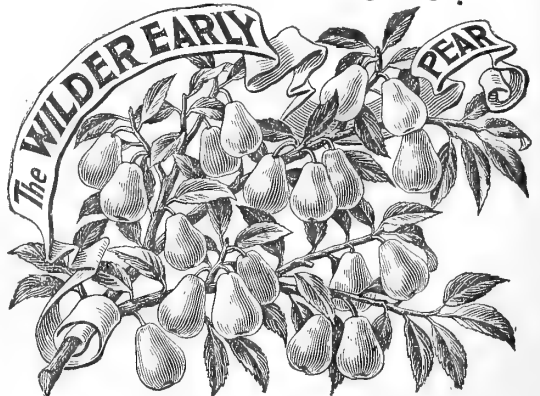
WILDER EARLY PEAR.

Another year has this noble variety yielded a fine crop of fruit, while other varieties have proved an entire failure. For many years the Wilder Early pear has borne abundantly every year, never missing a single season.

Each year we have sent the fruit hundreds and thousands of miles by mail and express, and all have remarked that its quality was of a very superior grade. "It is even better in quality than last year," write Storrs & Harrison Co.

"A specimen of the Wilder Early was received on the 1st of August, and on the 7th, a week later, it was found to be in good eating condition. It is really a good pear. For very early use it will be held in high esteem."—*American Garden*.

Another point made plainer than ever this year is the great vigor of the Wilder. A block of 10,000 trees here are a wonder to behold, all stocky, straight and well-shaped. This pear is worthy of the high testimonials given it by notable pomologists. We recommend it as the best early pear, having no competitor as the earliest for market, and thus coming in when the largest prices can be secured. First-class, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100; second-class, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100; third-class, 25 cts. each, by mail, postpaid. Dwarfs same price as standards.



It costs much money to publish our beautiful Catalogue. Do you not want something, so that we can get our postage in return?

Remember that neighbors can club together, and so obtain reduced rates on large orders. This a very economical plan.

SENECA PEAR. (Seedling of Bartlett.)

A strong, vigorous, upright, hardy grower, retaining its foliage green and healthy very late in the season; never has shown any blight, mildew or other disease; makes a very handsome tree. Bears young and abundantly. Fruit a beautiful bright yellow, with brilliant red cheek; large, rich, juicy, buttery, melting, sprightly, vinous—of high flavor—very attractive in appearance and of excellent quality. Much admired and highly praised by all who see it. Ripens immediately after Bartlett, and commands the highest prices.

Realizing the high prices at which Bartletts sell a little after their season, and the advantage of a large, handsome pear of good quality ripening at that favorable time, we take pleasure in introducing the Seneca pear to lovers of rare and choice fruits, with every confidence of its cordial reception and general satisfaction and profit to the planter. First class, \$2 each, \$20 per doz. Second class, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz. Mailing size, postpaid, \$1.

BESSIMIANKA.

A Russian variety of extreme hardiness and of excellent quality, exceedingly valuable from the fact that it extends the pear-growing belt at least 100 miles farther north, having endured 40° below zero without injury. Tree a rapid, upright grower, with bright green foliage, free from rust or mildew. Flesh tender, rich, juicy, buttery and of excellent quality. Season, September. First class, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Second class, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. Mailing size, postpaid, 25 cts. each.

VERMONT BEAUTY.

This beautiful and valuable Pear originated on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain. It is very hardy, having endured extremely cold weather, and has never lost a bud from either cold or blight. The growth is vigorous, the leaves free from blight; an annual and abundant bearer. In quality the fruit approaches nearer that most delicious of pears, the Seckel, than any other pear on the market; it is full medium size, yellow, covered on the sunny side with bright carmine red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic. Ripening with and after Seckel, though much larger in size and more attractive in appearance, it cannot fail to prove a general favorite and very valuable. First class, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz. Second class, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Mailing size, postpaid, 25 cts. each.

**LINCOLN CORELESS.**

This wonderful and remarkable late winter pear, so far as we are able to ascertain, is a chance seedling. It originated in Lincoln county, Tennessee, near Alabama line, and the original tree can be traced back for sixty years, during which time it has seldom failed to bear. The original tree, though scarcely more than a shell, has remained free from blight and annually borne fruit until last summer, when, overloaded with fruit during the extreme dry weather, it died from sheer exhaustion. Notwithstanding the fact that 1890 was a bad fruit year, the old tree had some fruit. The young trees are good growers; wood dark, foliage large, healthy, and entirely free from blight, leaf-rust or mildew. First class, \$2 each, \$20 per doz. Second class, \$1.25 each, \$15 per doz. Mailing size, postpaid, \$1.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET.

This variety bears enormously every year, having no off years; its fruit hangs in great masses and clusters, and should be thinned out; foliage thick and leathery, which enables the tree to endure drouth well, and it bears where other varieties cannot exist, has never been affected by blight or insect enemies. Fruit handsome, flat or apple shape. Ripens in October. Price, 2 years, 75 cts., \$7.50 per dozen.

Mr. E. W. REID: Dear Sir—Trees to hand all right. I am well pleased with them, and can recommend you to all fruit-growers as a gentlemen of fair dealing in good and well rooted trees. Wishing you success.

Yours truly,

J. L. YOHO.

NEWARK, O., April 15, 1893.

Mr. E. W. REID: Dear Sir—I received my trees, order 7205, in good order and very prompt. Accept thanks.

Very truly yours,

F. H. BALLOU.

General List of Pears.

PRICES.

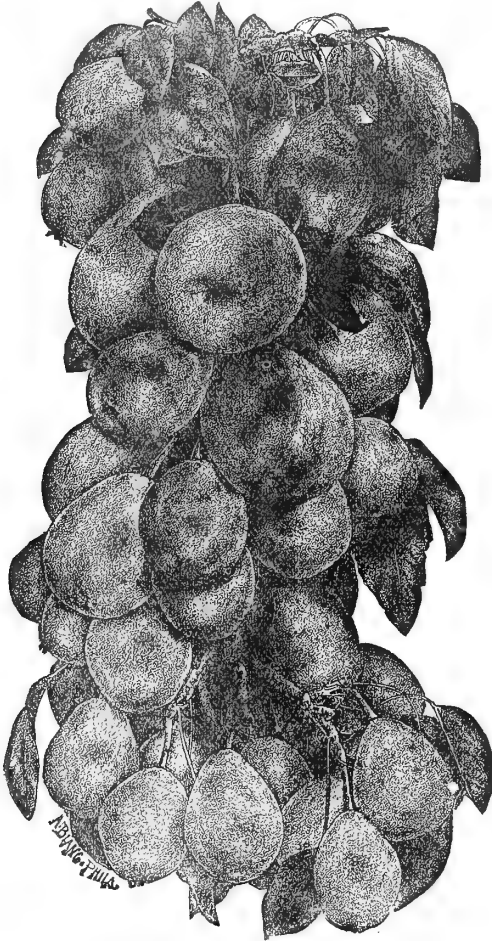
	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Standards, Heavy, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up	\$o 40	\$3 50	\$20 00
Light, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	35	3 00	18 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	30	2 50	15 00
Extra, 6 to 8 feet.	50	5 00	25 00
Dwarfs, first-class, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 4 to 5 feet	25	2 50	15 00
Second-class, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 3 to 4 feet	20	2 00	12 00
Extra	30	3 00	18 00

NOTE.—Varieties followed by (D) can be supplied in Dwarfs as well as Standards. Prices are as above, except where noted.

We call our customers' attention to the fact that many nurserymen and dealers, in offering pears, give prices for first-class trees and supply $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. grade. These are first-class trees, but you should not be misled. We give grade and rate, and can supply as fine stock as was ever grown, at lowest rates.

We have a large stock of fine trees of a light grade that we will offer in lots of 100 trees at \$10 per 100, 4 to 5 feet; good selections.

Those wanting trees should write us, giving varieties, and we will give special rates.



A BRANCH OF LE CONTE PEAR TREE.

Bartlett. (D.) Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; very juicy and high-flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.

Beurre d'Anjou. (D.) Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet, shaded with dull crimson; excellent flavor; very productive, and should be in every orchard. October and January.

Buffum. Medium size, yellow; sweet and excellent. September and October.

Clapp's Favorite. (D.) Very large; excellent; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun; melting and rich. August.

Doyenne Boussock. Large; lemon-yellow, a little russeted; a little melting and juicy. October.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. (D.) Very large; greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. October and November.

Doyenne d'Ete. Yellowish, with a fine blush; juicy, sugary and rich; very early. August.

Garber Hybrid. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; vigorous, free from blight, productive; fruit large, round, handsome, smooth, waxy yellow.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful, juicy, rich and fine; good bearer. September and October.

Frederick Clapp. Above medium; lemon color; rich, and one of the best. October and November.

Souvenir du Congres. Large to very large; larger than Bartlett or Clapp's Favorite, to which it bears a strong resemblance; we have had specimens which weighed 27 ounces and which measured 14 inches in circumference; skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine.

Lawson. A vigorous, upright grower, with clean, healthy foliage. In an existence of 100 years it has never been affected with blight or other disease. Very productive, and bears young; fruit large, some specimens measuring nine inches around; firm, a good shipper, beautiful red color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, though not best in quality; ripens in central New York from the middle of July to first of August.

Howell. (D.) Large; light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome; rich, sweet, melting; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Well known for its wonderful vigor and early bearing qualities; fine for canning.

Le Conte. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell-shaped, of a rich, creamy yellow when ripe, smooth and fine-looking; ships well. Aug.

Lawrence. Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh white, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a rich flavor; tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. (D.) Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy. September and October.

Madeline. Medium, yellowish green; very juicy; sweet; a fair grower and producer. August.

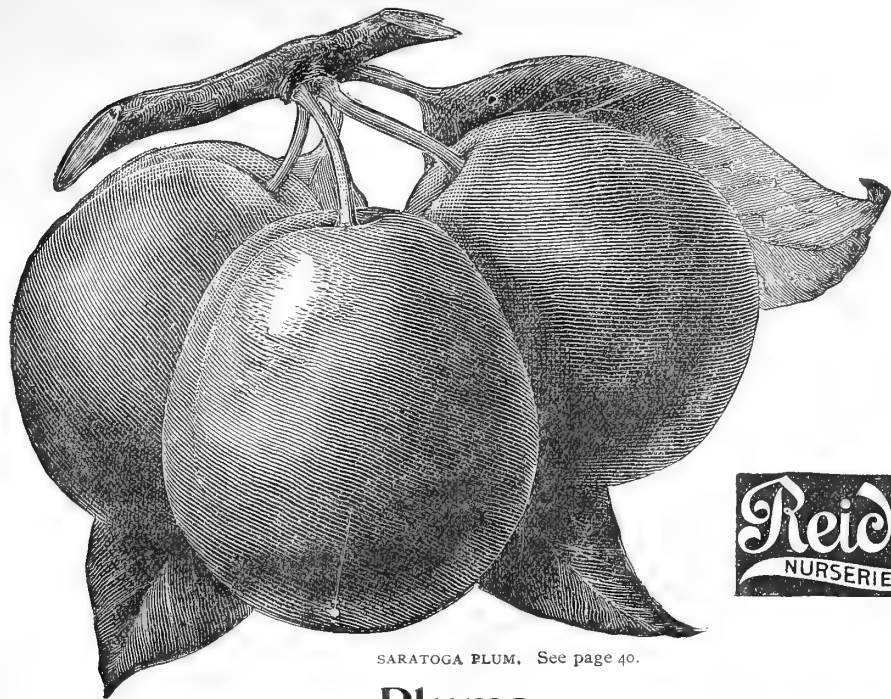
Osband's Summer. Medium; yellow, with red cheek; mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. August.

Sheldon. Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy; very productive. October.

Seckel. (D.) Small; skin rich yellowish brown; flesh very fine-grained; sweet, juicy; best. September and October.

Tyson. Medium size; bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown; buttery. September.

Manning's Elizabeth. Below medium size; bright yellow, with a lively red cheek, dotted with brown and red dots; flesh juicy and melting. A beautiful dessert fruit. Tree a moderate grower.



SARATOGA PLUM. See page 40.



Plums.

The plum, like the pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere:

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheet, and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
Heavy first-class, 5 to 7 ft. ; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$30 00
Light first-class, 5 to 6 ft. ; $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	45	4 50	25 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 ft. ; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	40	4 00	18 00
Extra, 6 to 8 ft.	60	6 00	35 00
Mailing size, postpaid	30		
. 4 trees for \$1.			

N. B.—No Plums on peach roots.

ABUNDANCE.

This is a remarkable fruit, and unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty Kieffer pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that it loads itself with fruit in the nursery row, bending the limbs with the weight until they sometimes break, and this is the case every year. The curculio has no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub, the same as with Spaulding. We have seen even little one-year-old saplings but two feet high, become white with bloom, and set heavily with fine plums. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful, amber-colored, turning to a rich, bright cherry, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of delicious sweetness.

BURBANK.

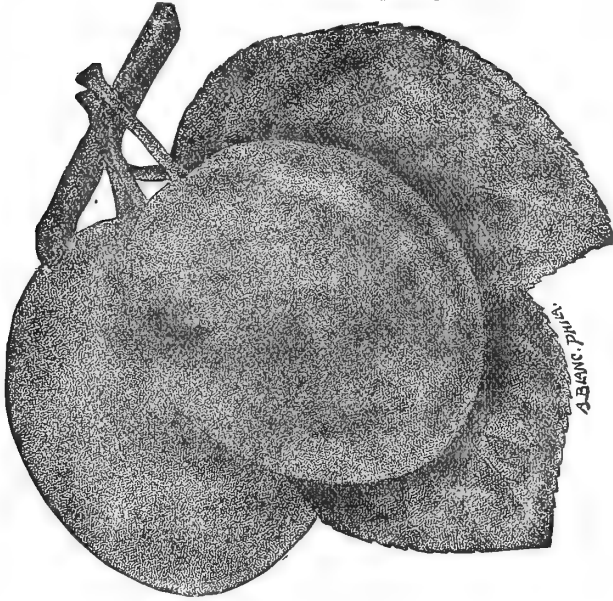
Of the many varieties introduced from Japan, the Burbank is the most promising, its flavor being the best. The tree is universally vigorous, and has strong branches, and begins to bear, usually, when two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick and is almost curculio-proof. An admirable shipping variety; ripens from June 20 till the last of the month.



BURBANK

SPAULDING PLUM.

The first of a new race of curculio-proof plums. Has never failed to produce a full crop in 20 years, and is so enormously productive as to bend the limbs in a rainbow curve. The curculio has no power over it. Fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of a deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of sugary sweetness, though sprightly and of great richness. The canned fruit is simply superb, and presents a most attractive appearance. Ripens early; from middle to last of August here.



SPAULDING PLUM.

The fruit is of immense size, the largest plum we have seen, of a bright reddish purple, covered with a rich bloom. Its shape is peculiar, not elongated, but roundish, and almost pear-shaped. It will prove a good shipper beyond doubt. Its large size, great beauty, fine quality and productiveness have attracted great attention. Color reddish purple, overspread with a handsome bloom. In shape a cross between Lombard and Bardshaw. Tree very vigorous. A decided acquisition. August. (See illustration on page 39.)

SATSUMA.

A purple-fleshed plum from Japan, of very vigorous growth, with rank, dark-green foliage; enormously productive; fruit larger, handsomer, very much richer and better flavored than Kelsey; hardier and ripens five or six weeks earlier; the pits are but little larger than cherry stones. The trees fruit at two or three years of age. Considered the most valuable of Japan Plums.

SARATOGA PLUM.

A few years ago our attention was called to the Saratoga plum, originating near Saratoga Springs, the most fashionable resort in America. We saw the trees growing. They were exceedingly vigorous, with large, handsome leaves, glossy and deep, bright green. It is evidently a tree that will endure much rough treatment (though such should never be given any tree), and yet succeed nobly where others possessing less vigor would utterly fail.

GENERAL LIST OF PLUMS.**PRICES.**

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$20 00
Light first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	35	3 50	18 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	30	3 00	15 00
Extra size, 6 to 7 feet	50	5 00	25 00

NOTE.—Our plum stock is very fine this season, with reduced rates; our trees are all on plum roots, and of the finest type. We have a few thousand trees, four to five feet, very nice stock for setting. These in orders of 100 to 200 trees we will supply at \$10 per 100; list of trees will be given on application.

Bradshaw. Fruit very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green. August.

Botan. Lemon-yellow, ground nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large; flesh orange-yellow, rich and highly perfumed.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome, light yellow; firm, rich, sweet. September.

Damson. Fruit small; skin purple, covered with deep bloom; rather tart. September.

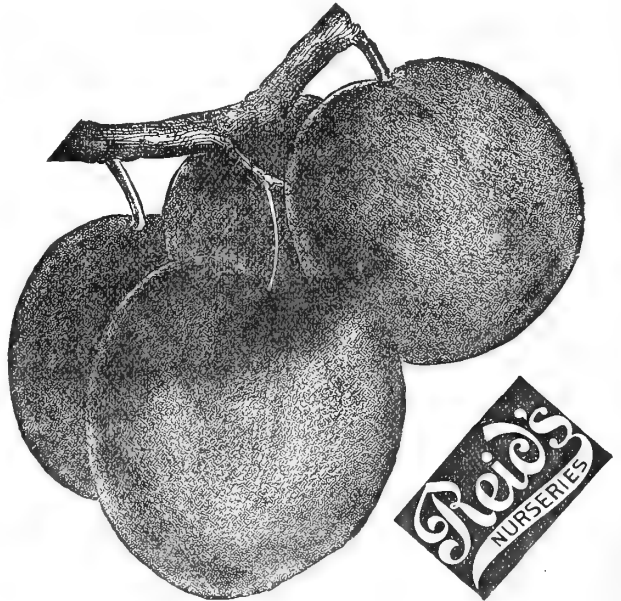
Gen. Hand. Very large, oval; golden yellow; juicy, sweet and good. September.

Guii. Very large; deep purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. September.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple. September.

Imperial Gage. Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive. Aug.

Italian Prune. Large, juicy; abundant bearer; tree very hardy; profitable.



ABUNDANCE PLUM. (See page 39.)



Kelsey's Japan. Fruit large to very large; heart-shaped; rich yellow, overspread with light red and delicate bloom. August.

Lombard. Medium, violet-red; juicy, sweet and good; adheres to the stone; productive and a valuable market variety. August.

McLaughlin. Large, yellow; firm, juicy, luscious and productive. August.

Marianna. An accidental seedling. Originated in Texas. An unusually strong, rapid grower; fruit larger than Wild Goose; its productiveness is marvelous. August.

Moore's Arctic. Remarkable for hardiness and freedom from curculio; a great bearer; dark purple; flavor very fine.

Niagara. Very large, reddish purple, entirely covered with a green bloom; resembles Bradshaw. August.

Ogon. Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet and rich; vigorous and hardy. August.

Pottawottamie. Strong and vigorous grower; hardy and very productive; fruit yellow; said to be curculio-proof.

Pond's Seedling. Light red, changing to violet; abundant bearer; one of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

Prunus Simonii. Fruit a brick-red color; flesh apricot-yellow; firm, hardy and valuable as an ornamental fruit-tree.

Shropshire Damson. A plum of fine quality; larger than the common Damson. September.

Shipper's Pride. A large, blue plum; very hardy and productive; esteemed as a market variety. September.

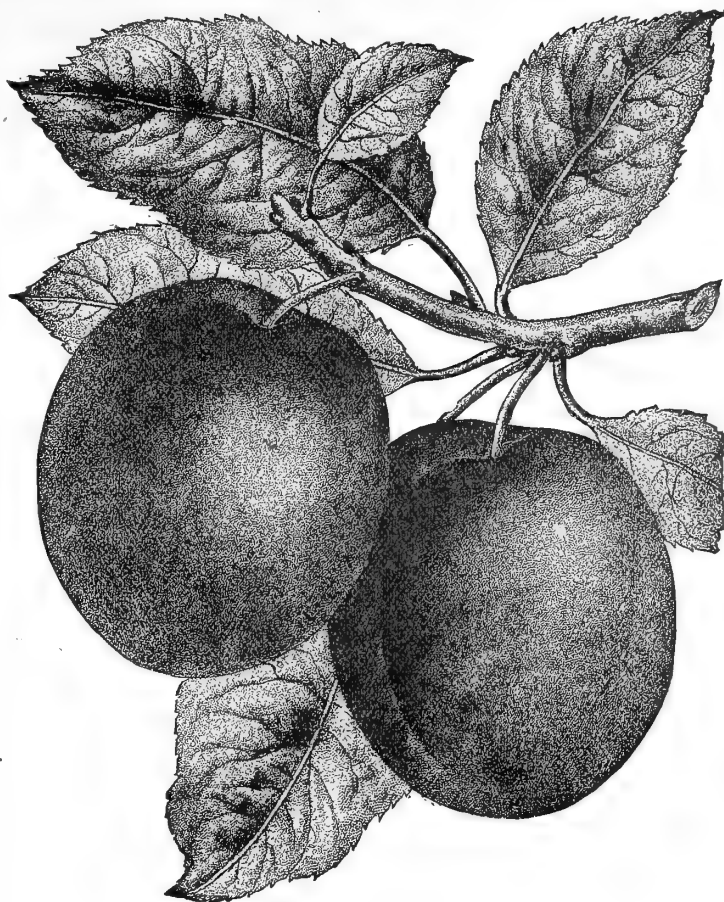
Wild Goose. Fruit large, clear bright vinous red; firm, juicy and sweet. July.

Washington. Very large, yellow-red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent. August.

Weaver. Fruit large, purple; prolific; regular bearer of good quality; stands severest winters. August.

Yellow Egg. Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking, and productive. August.

Wolf. Nearly as large as Lombard; superior for cooking and serving with sugar; tree a good grower; very hardy, and becoming quite popular. August.



MOORE'S ARCTIC.

Bavay's Green Gage. (*Reine Claude de Bavay*.)

Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin greenish, marked with red in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent; tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.

Beauty of Naples. A new variety of the highest promise; large, greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy and remarkably fine-flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Cherries.

The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or dryest territory. The Heart and Bigarreau varieties are of rapid growth, with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramidal-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit; are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade-trees.

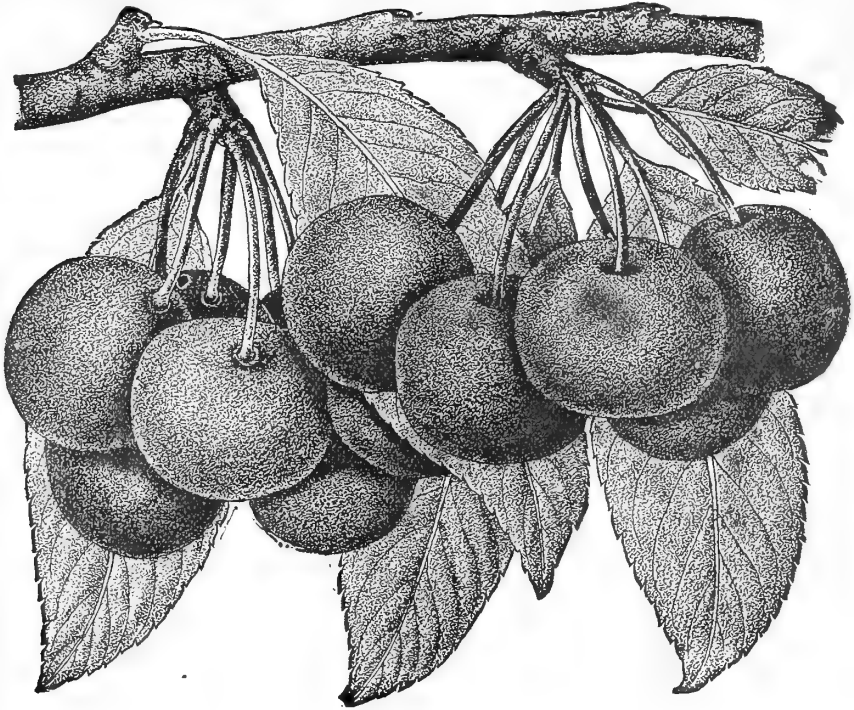
VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

MURDOCH'S BIGARREAU.

Fruit of the largest size, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, roundish, heart-shaped; flesh juicy, sweet, exceedingly firm, bearing carriage best of any cherry we know, and less subject to rot than most varieties, hanging on the tree in favorable weather, frequently, until they become dry; skin yellowish, overspread with crimson, and becoming almost fully black when ripe; season about ten days later than Napoleon Bigarreau; wonderfully productive. Prices, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; second-class, 4 to 5 feet, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; extra, 7 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

WINDSOR.

Equal to the Black Tartarian in all respects, and is far more hardy; flesh is remarkably firm and of the finest quality; very large, nearly black, and sells at the highest prices in market; late, ripening after the Black Heart; originated in Canada. Profitable for market. Do not fail to plant the Windsor. Prices, first-class, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz., \$30 per 100; second-class, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100; extra, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.



WINDSOR CHERRY. (See page 41.)

GENERAL LIST OF CHERRIES.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up.	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$18 00
Light first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	35	2 50	15 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	30	2 00	12 00

Black Tartarian. Standard black sort.

Black Magnifique. Large, bright red; flesh tender, juicy. July.

Black Eagle. Large, black, juicy. July.

Black Heart. Sour, dark. July.

Coe's Transparent. Amber, juicy. June.

Dyehouse. Resembles both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; early and sure bearer; ripens before Early Richmond; better and more productive.

Early Richmond. Dark red, melting, juicy; one of the most valuable. June.

Empress Eugenie. Dark red, rich, tender, subacid.

English Morello. Blackish red, rich, juicy, acid. August.

Gov. Wood. Light red, juicy. June.

Louis Philippe. Large, dark red, almost black; sprightly, mild acid; stone small. July.

May Duke. Dark red, rich. June.

Montmorency. Large red, acid. June.

Napoleon. Pale yellow or red, very firm, juicy and sweet. June.

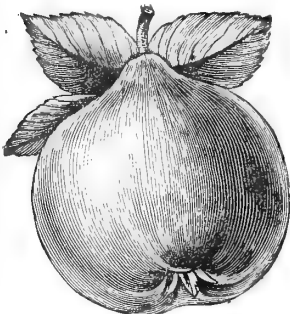
Olivet. Deep red, tender, subacid. June.

White Guigne. Light, juicy. July.

Yellow Spanish. Pale yellow and red, firm, juicy, productive. June.

QUINCES.

The quince is attracting attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely. Do not neglect your quince trees; it pays well to give them your attention.



MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.

This valuable new quince has awakened great interest throughout the country. It often attains a growth of four feet or more the first year from the cuttings, continuing to make a like vigorous growth as the trees attain age. It is remarkable for its early and regular bearing and for productiveness, sometimes bearing when only two years old, and afterwards abundantly; the quality is extra good. It is shaped like a handsome pear, with a smooth, fine skin of a bright orange-yellow, and very large, averaging, under good ordinary culture, 12 to 15 ounces each. It is undoubtedly at the head of all the varieties to-day. First-class, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

GENERAL LIST OF QUINCES.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
First-class	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$18 00
Second-class	25	2 50	15 00

Champion. Originated in Connecticut. A prolific and constant bearer, fruit larger than the orange, more oval, as good and a longer keeper. October and November.

Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of excellent flavor. Very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the orange quince, one-third larger, of the same form and color. October.

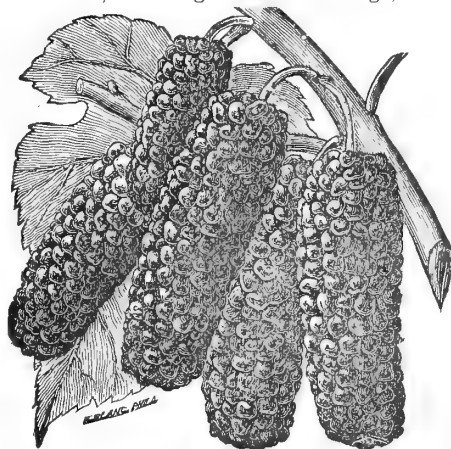
MULBERRIES.

Teas' Weeping. A very thrifty, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornament for the lawn; new and valuable. \$1.50 each.

New American. This we consider equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long, and a hardier tree. Fruit jet black. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Russian. First-class. 35 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

Downing. Everbearing; a handsome lawn tree, with delicious berries; fruits at four and five years of age; continues in bearing three to four months of the year, making it very desirable. Price, by mail or express, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.



NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY.

CUSTARD APPLE, or NORTHERN BANANA.

PAW-PAW TREE (*Asimina Triloba*).

This is a small tree, indigenous to the middle and southern states from western New York to southern Michigan, and southward to middle Florida and eastern Texas, but rare near the Atlantic coast. It attains its greatest development in the Mississippi Valley, and especially along the tributaries of the lower Ohio River. Although it is hardy around New York, it is only precariously hardy north of there. The paw-paw tree belongs to the custard apple family of plants, and is the only arborescent species of the genus belonging to this country; two or three other species, only low shrubs, also occur in the southern states, but are not hardy in the North.

As a lawn tree the Paw-paw is well worth growing for its shapely form and ample, abundant and fine foliage, as well as for its fruit. First-class, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; second-class, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

APRICOTS.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
First-class, 4 to 5 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Second-class, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 75	13 00

Moorpark. Orange, red cheek; firm, juicy, rich. August.

Alexander. Very hardy, an immense bearer; yellow, flecked red. July.

Alexis. Very hardy, yellow, red cheek; rich and luscious. July.

Catherine. Hardy, vigorous and productive. July.

Breda. Orange and red; juicy, rich. August.

Early Golden (Dubois). Small; pale orange, juicy and sweet, hardy and good. July.

Gibb. Tree hardy; yellowish, subacid, juicy and rich. June.

Hemskirke. Orange, red cheek; one of the best. July.

J. L. Budd. Strong grower and profuse bearer; white, red cheek. August.

Large Early. Medium, orange, red cheek. July.

Peach. Orange, dark cheek, high flavored. August.

Roman. Remarkably hardy and prolific. July.

Royal. Yellow, orange cheek; good. July.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

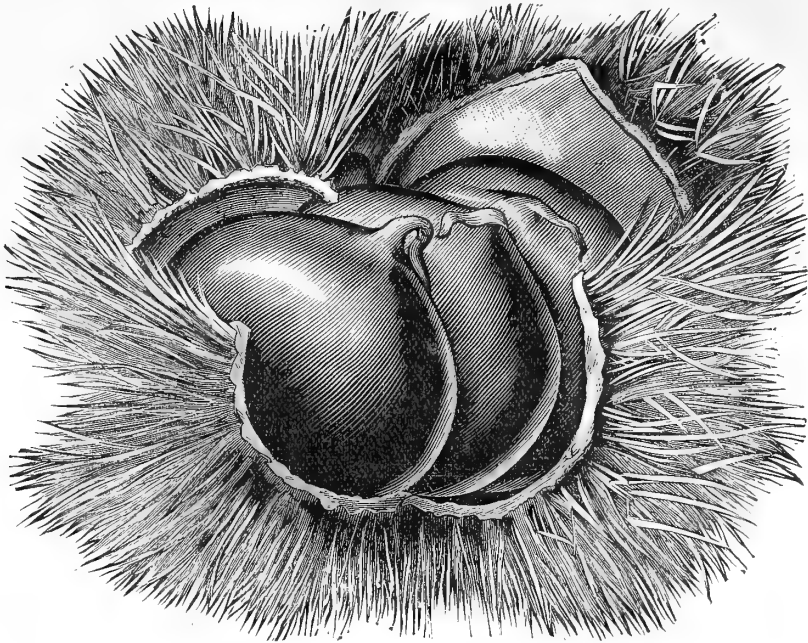
Boston. Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and of a peculiar, pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. September.

Pitmaston's Orange. Fruit large, skin rich orange-yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich, sweet and of excellent flavor; free. September.

Prices: First-class, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

In asking for rates, state the grade you wish; five-eighths to three-fourths of an inch and up are called first-class stock, but there is much difference in the rate, and many nurserymen do not sell three-fourths and up, but call their first-class stock five-eighths to three-fourths.

Persons buying nursery stock have to wait so long on many things that they cannot correct errors in a year. See, then, that you place your orders in trustworthy hands. There are many nurserymen who are in business for a few years to "do" the people.



JAPAN EARLY RELIANCE.

NUTS AND NUT TREES.

Nut culture is an industry that until recently has received but little attention. The large returns of \$25 to \$50 from individual trees, and the immense profits from established orchards, have stimulated the interest, and our foremost enterprising fruit-growers are planting NUT TREES largely for market purposes; and others who enjoy the nuts during winter are realizing that in order to have an abundant supply it is only necessary to plant the trees, as hardy varieties are now grown that succeed in all sections of the United States.

Plant Nut Trees instead of the Nuts.

Until recently nut trees have been but little grown in nurseries, and in consequence all transplanted trees have come from the forests or where they have come up and grown naturally. Having but few or no fibrous roots, their transplanting has been attended with much uncertainty, and the impression has been formed that they could not be transplanted, but that to insure success the seed must be planted where the tree is intended to stand. This is erroneous and has deterred many from engaging in this profitable industry. Many of the nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. Thus the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over the method of planting the seed, with the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, to say nothing of the time, care and attention required to get them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to always plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time.

CHESTNUTS.

Early Reliance. Japan (grafted). The second to ripen. Tree of low dwarf spreading habit, and beginning to bear immediately—one-year grafts are frequently loaded; nut large, measuring four inches in circumference, and having the valuable characteristic of running three to five nuts to the bur. Tree enormously productive—a ten-foot tree yielding three to six quarts; nuts smooth, bright, uniform, attractive. Ripening September 18 to 20. Price, 1 year, mail or express, \$2.50 each.

Giant Japan Chestnut Distinct in growth from American varieties; bears quite young; nuts of immense size, very sweet. First-class, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Advance. Japan (grafted). The earliest known chestnut. An upright, vigorous grower. Comes to bearing at two to three years of age, and very productive, about to two quarts to a ten-foot tree. The nut is large in size, running two to three to the bur; dark in color, smooth and handsome. Ripening September 15th. Price, 1 year, mail or express, \$2.50 each.

THE JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUT

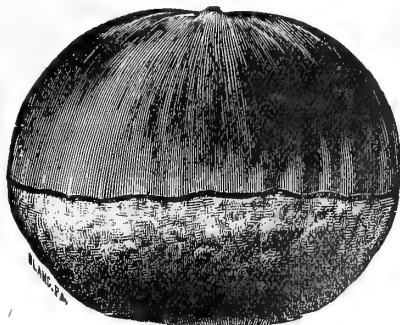
Is among the most valuable recent introductions from Japan. It will adapt itself to almost any conditions, and has proved hardy in the extreme cold climate, and flourishes in the south and southwestern states. It is quite distinct from the European varieties, being hardier, and the nuts are of a superior flavor and sweetness. The leaf is long and narrow, like a peach leaf, of dark green color, making a very ornamental lawn tree; comes to bearing at two to three years of age; while yet in the nursery rows, three to four feet high, they are heavily

laden with nuts of enormous size, measuring four to six inches around and running three to seven in a bur. Their *early bearing* and *great productiveness* of enormous nuts are the wonder and admiration of all who see them. The value of chestnuts and profits of their culture depend very much on their early ripening, as large chestnuts marketed in September and early October will bring \$10 to \$15 per bushel, while in latter October and November the price will drop to \$6 or \$8 per bushel. Our Japan Mammoth has the fortunate feature of maturing very early and without the aid of frost to open the burs, and is hardy in northern New York. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

American Sweet. A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable, and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Spanish. A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy as the native variety. 50 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Numbo Chestnut. An improved variety, producing very large fruit. First-class, 75 cts. each.



JAPAN CHESTNUT. (See page 44.)

ALMONDS.

Hard Shell. A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel, and with large, showy, ornamental blossoms. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Soft or Paper Shell. This is what is known as the "Ladies' Almond, or Lady Finger of the Shops," and although preferable to the hard shell, it is not so hardy; kernels sweet and rich. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

FILBERT or HAZELNUT.



HAZELNUT.

This is one of the easiest culture, and among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit; entirely hardy; abundant yielders; succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing young.

Kentish Cob. This is one of the finest and largest of Filberts; oblong and of excellent quality. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

Cosford, Thin Shells. An English variety; valuable for thinness of shell and sweetness of kernel. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

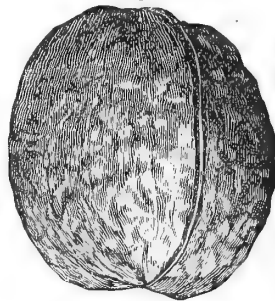
English. The sort usually sold at the fruit stands. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

JAPAN WALNUT.

This species is found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan, and is without doubt as hardy as an oak. The leaves are of immense size, and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of fifteen or twenty; have a shell thicker than the English walnut, but not so thick as the black walnut. The meat is sweet; of the very best quality; flavor like butternut, but less oily, and much superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form, and need no pruning; mature early; bear young, and are more regular and productive than the English walnut; having an abundance of fibrous roots it transplants as safely as an apple tree. No tree on my grounds has attracted more attention than the Japan Walnut. 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.

ENGLISH WALNUT or MADEIRA NUT.

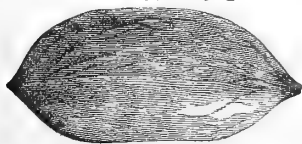
A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and the large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here prove the estimation in which it is held for the table. 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

HICKORY SHELLBARK.

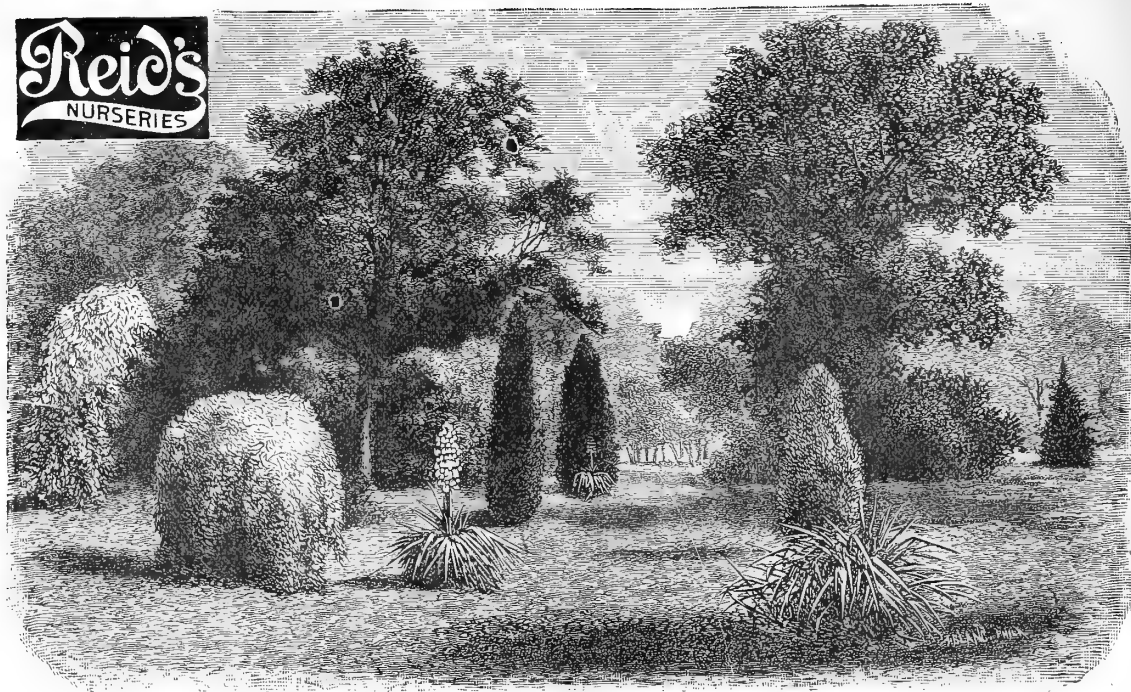
To our taste, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich, nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel. 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.



PECAN.

PECAN.

Paper Shell. A beautiful, symmetrical and rapid-growing tree; of luxuriant foliage, which it retains late in the fall; producing valuable timber and heavy crops of sweet, oblong, smooth nuts of very good quality. 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.



ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

NOTE.—The rates given for shade trees include boxing and packing. These rates are very low, and the different rates are for the different grades. It is best for customers who wish stock shipped to buy light trees, not over 15 feet, as they are not so hard to handle as the large ones.

Our stock in this department is very choice, and we will be pleased to quote rates to those who wish large assortments.

Prices: Trees quoted at 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; \$2 each, \$20 per doz. Rates on application per 100.

Trees are all first-class; different rates are for different grades and ages.

ASH, White. A rapid-growing native tree for planting on streets or in parks. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

ALDER. A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp, moist soil, but thriving well everywhere. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

BEECH, Purple-Leaved. A desirable lawn tree, with the habit of the Birches; it has beautiful foliage. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

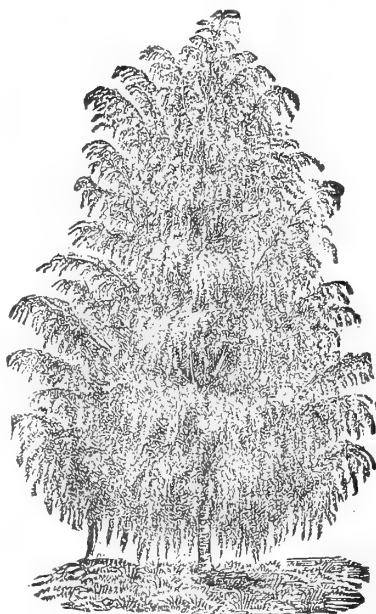
BIRCH, Cut-Leaved Weeping. Beyond question one of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Scotch. A handsome tree with white bark; very desirable for street or lawn. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

CATALPA Bungeii. One of the most attractive of trees. It forms a perfect half-globular or umbrella head, with foliage of a deep green color, laid with great precision, making a beautiful roof of leaves; a most striking and ornamental tree upon the lawn. 75 cts., \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Speciosa. A variety originating in the west; more symmetrical in growth than the common Catalpa. 50c. and 75c. each.

Tes' Japanese Hybrid. Of vigorous, upright growth; has large, luxuriant foliage, large, handsome white flowers and a pleasant, delicate fragrance when the tree is in bloom. A magnificent tree, filling the air for quite a distance with its agreeable odor. 75 cts. and \$1 each.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

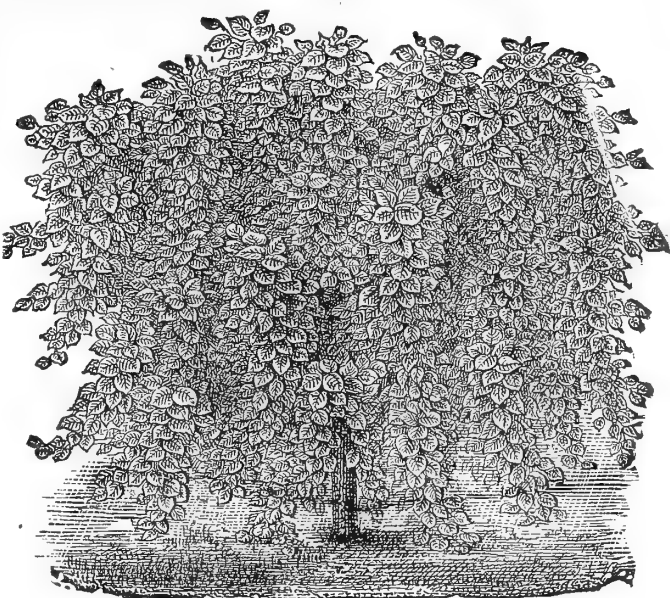
CORNUS florida (White-Flowering Dogwood). Flowers white, three to three and one-half inches in diameter, produced in spring before the leaves appear; very abundant, showy and durable. Foliage grayish green, glossy and handsome. Spreading, irregular form, growing 20 to 25 feet high. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Rubra (Red-Flowering Dogwood). This is simply a great and grand improvement upon the otherwise unrivalled white-flowering variety. It possesses the same freedom of flowering, producing what might be termed a drift of bloom of a bright, fresh and cheerful rosy red. The fruit or berries are the same as those of the species. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Pendula (Weeping Dogwood). A weeping form of *Cornus florida*, distinct from all other weeping trees. Possesses the abundant bloom, handsome foliage and fruit of *C. florida*; makes a magnificent specimen, either summer or winter. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

ELM, American White. A noble drooping, spreading tree of our own woods; one of the grandest of park and street trees. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Scotch. A fine, spreading tree, of rapid growth; foliage large. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGIANA. (Much reduced in size.)

Camperdown Weeping. Grafted, six to eight feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth of several feet outward and downward in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, Double White-Flowering. A superb variety, with large double flowers. 60 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Red-Flowering. Not so rapid a grower as White, and blooms later; foliage a deep green; very showy tree. \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

JUDAS TREE, American. A small-growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

LINDEN, European. A pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

American. A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers; fine for street-planting, giving quick shade in spring. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR (Sweet-Gum). Leaves star-shaped, dark green in summer; very glossy, changing to crimson in autumn; pyramidal in form, with a singular bark; a native tree.

MAGNOLIA, Hypoleuca Japan. A new tree of great beauty and medium height. Flowers large and fine, creamy white, very fragrant; blooms in June, after foliage has developed. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Acuminata. A noble and very beautiful tree, with a very large leaf and fragrant flower tinted with purple; rapid grower. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Soulangiana. One of the best varieties; flowers large, tinted with pink; bloom rather late; a very desirable tree. \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.



LEAVES OF JAPAN MAPLE. (See page 48.)

MAPLE, Ash-Leaved. A fine, rapid-growing variety; very hardy, and excellent for avenues. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

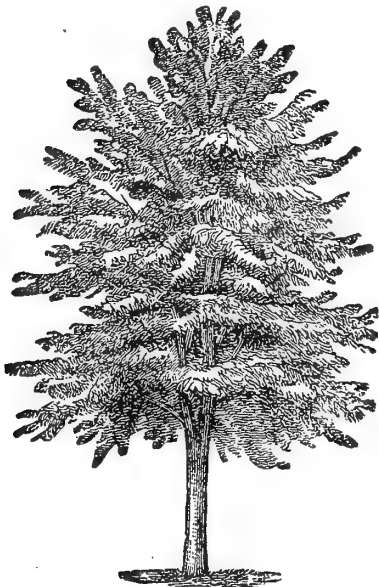
Norway. A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves of the deepest green. It retains its leaves long after all other trees are bare. 75 cts., \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Scarlet. Of the Norway type, in both growth and habit; its leaves, when they appear, are blood-red, and they hold this color for some time before changing to a beautiful green. 75 cts., \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 ea.

Silver-Leaved. An excellent shade-tree of rapid growth; desirable for quick effects. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Sugar. A very popular tree, both for lawns and avenues; symmetrical. First-class. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver. A variety of the silver-leaved, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deeply and delicately cut. The leaf-stalks are long, and tinted with red on the upper surface. 75 cts. and \$1 each.



SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE.

Schwerdlerii (*Schwerdler's Maple*). A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. It is a great improvement on the well-known *A. Colchicum rubrum*, the foliage being much brighter and the growth more vigorous. 75 cts., \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Japan. Slow-growing trees of much beauty. In the spring they are a beautiful red, changing later to green, and in autumn to crimson. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Cut-Leaved Purple. Form, dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose-color when young, and change to a deep and constant purple as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance. The young growth has also a deep crimson hue. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Blood-Leaved. Of dwarf habit, with rounded form and serrated, rich crimson foliage. One of the most desirable dwarfs for lawn-planting, owing to its odd shape and color. When grouped it is an especially beautiful sight. It is hardy, and its beautiful foliage is suitable for any lawn. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

MOUNTAIN ASH, European. A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Oak-Leaved. A variety with very large leaves; distinct and fine. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Weeping. A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine ornament for lawns. 2-year head, 75 cents each, \$7 per doz. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.

POPLAR, Van Geert's Golden. This tree has fine golden yellow foliage, which retains its brilliancy throughout the season, and is fine for contrasts with green or purple-leaved trees. One of the most effective species for street and lawn planting, sure to be grown largely when its merits become known. 50 cts., 60 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Lombardy. Of rapid growth, with distinct, tall, narrow, tapering form. 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Carolina. This is perhaps the largest of all the native Poplars, suitable for street and park-plantings. It is free from attacks of insects, is not affected by gas, is a wonderful grower, and makes a fine ornamental tree, as well as a superior street tree. 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1 and \$1.50 each.

SALISBURIA (*Maidenhair*). A rare, elegant tree from Japan, with singular foliage, unlike that of any other tree, and almost fern-like; very desirable. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

LARCH. A pyramidal tree, of beautiful shape, with branches spreading out straight from the trunk. Fine for the lawn, and, being a rapid grower, desirable where immediate effects are wanted. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

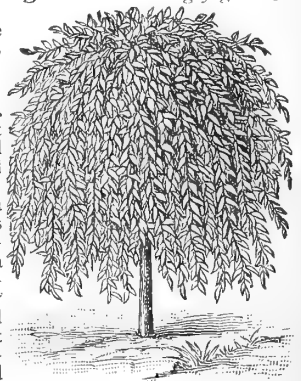
WILLOW, American Weeping. Something like Kilmarnock, but with branches more varied. When branched it looks like a large green ball on a pole. Its branches are very slender, and the tree is perfectly hardy. 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Kilmarnock Weeping. An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; one of the finest of its class; very hardy. 50 cts. and 75 cts. ea.

Laurel-Leaved. One of the trees that has been overlooked by planters; should be used largely. Hardy, adapted to a great variety of soils and easily transplanted. It is a handsome ornamental tree, with a very large, shining, laurel like leaves; bright green bark in winter. 50 cents and 75 cents each.



CAROLINA POPLAR.



KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.

EVERGREENS.

ARBOR-VITÆ, American (*Thuja occidentalis*). This is the finest of all evergreens; valuable for hedges; hardy, easily transplanted; nursery specimens rarely fail. It soon forms a beautiful, dense hedge. 1½ to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 3 to 3½ feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Douglas' New Golden. The most desirable Golden variety, especially for the northern States. Hardy, and a free grower, with fine, golden yellow foliage. \$1 and \$1.25.

Pyramidalis. The most beautiful of all the Arbor-vitæ, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Siberian. The best species native to that country; exceedingly hardy, keeping its color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Tom Thumb. A very small, compact little evergreen, with very fine foliage. It makes a beautiful ornament for a small yard or cemetery lot, and is fine for low hedges. 40 cts. and 50 cts.

Cypress (Lawson's). A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful; elegant, drooping branches; half hardy here. 40 cts. and 50 cts.

JUNIPER, Irish. 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100.

PINE, Scotch. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$18 per 100.

White. The well-known forest tree. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$18 per 100.

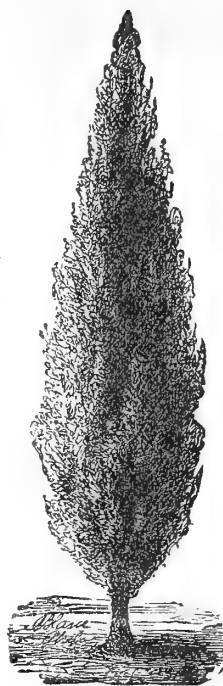
RETINOSPORA Plumosa. An exceedingly handsome, small evergreen from Japan, with feathery, light green foliage. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Plumosa aurea. Like the preceding, a plant of great beauty, with soft, plume-like foliage of a golden color; close and compact habit; should be in every amateur collection. 75 cts. and \$1.

SPRUCE, Hemlock. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 3 to 3½ feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Norway. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$18 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Colorado Blue. One of the most beautiful and hardy of the Spruces; foliage a rich blue; very handsome. \$1; selected trees, \$3.



IRISH JUNIPER.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

HOLLY, Green-Leaved. Deep green, glossy, shining leaves, with bright red berries through the winter. Largely used in Christmas decorations. 35 cts. and 40 cts. each.

Silver Queen. An elegant shrub, with shining leaves, silvery white and green, and bright red berries, making a delightful contrast. 35 cts. and 40 cts. each.

English. Deep green, glossy leaves, with rough edges. This is one of the finest of winter evergreens. 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

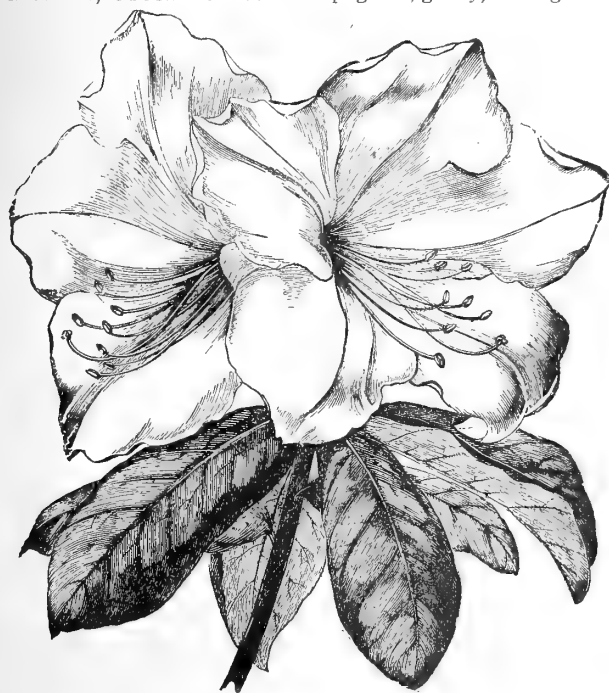
RHODODENDRONS. These, wherever known, are universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificently hardy evergreens shrub that grow. They thrive in any good soil, and in the full blaze of the sun, but more luxuriant in a good, well-prepared soil of leaf-mold or leaf-mold and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade.

Their broad, thick, evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle Rhododendrons to a foremost place in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by a magnificent array of beautiful flower-clusters, each one large enough for a bouquet, the shrubs are simply grand.

A protection of leaves and brush during the first winter will be beneficial. The plants we offer are strong and bushy, 15 to 24 inches high. Most of them will set with flower-buds, and are too large to be sent by mail; must be ordered by express.

Seedling Hybrids, 75 cts., \$1 and \$1.50 each.
Hybrids, Named Sorts, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 each.

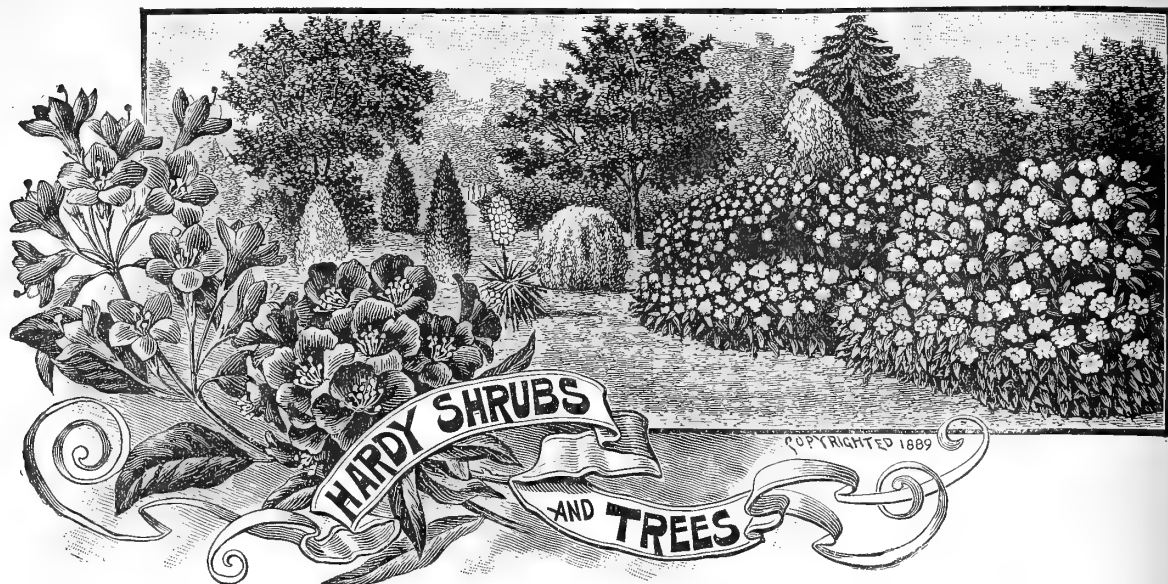
NOTE.—Rates on Rhododendrons vary, owing to size of plants, color and number of buds. Our stock is grown by a specialist in England, and is of the very finest type.



RHODODENDRONS.

If you wish to know of us, write the editors of your agricultural paper. You will also find on second page of cover some comments we have given to doubting ones.

Is not our Catalogue a beauty? It is our Agent. "Uncle Sam does the rest." Remember, REID is always to be found ready for business at Bridgeport, Ohio.



Our shrubs are all strong, well-rooted, transplanted stock from open ground. Once carefully planted in suitable positions, they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little further care. The time of bloom of the different sorts extends over nearly the whole season, though the greatest show is to be expected in spring and early summer. We will be glad to select varieties for you which will give the longest possible season of bloom.

Prices.—The first-named rate is for small plants by mail, post-paid. If large plants are wanted, add five cents each to the prices named, to pay postage, except where otherwise noted. When goods are to go by express or freight, we can send larger plants. Those quoted at 15 cents each will be sold at \$1.50 per dozen; at 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen; at 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Rates per 100 on application.

ALMOND.

Dwarf Double Rose Flowering. A beautiful shrub, with double rosy blossoms. 25 cts.; large plants, 35 cts.

Dwarf Double White Flowering. Similar to the preceding, except in the color of the flowers, which are white. 25 cts.; large plants, 35 cts.

ALTHEA.

Double. Shrubs of very easy culture, which bear a profusion of large, showy flowers in autumn. They are bright for a long time when there are few other flowers. Desirable for single specimens, or for clumps, and fine for hedges. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Variegated Double. Pink and white. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

AZALEA.

Pontica. A fine hardy shrub, producing an abundance of bright yellow flowers in early spring. 25 cts.; large 30 cts.

Mollis. A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy, with flowers larger and more varied in color than those of *Azalea Pontica*. The colors run through all shades of orange, yellow and carmine. 50 cts.; large, 60 cts.

CALYCANTHUS.

(Sweet-Scented Shrub.)

Very desirable; the wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of a rare chocolate color, and having a peculiar, agreeable odor; blossoms in June, and at intervals afterward. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.; extra, 35 cts.

CORNUS SANGUINEA.

(Red Twigged Dogwood.)

A strong-growing shrub, with clusters of fine white flowers. The stems and branches turn blood-red in winter. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Nearly evergreen; a fine hedge plant; grows anywhere; very hardy, and bears shearing well; also makes a desirable shrub when grown in pyramidal form; flowers white. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.; per 100, \$8; large, \$12.



DEUTZIA.

Crenata fl. pl. Flowers double white, tinged with pink.



DEUTZIA.

Crenate-Leaved (Crenata.) Strong grower, profuse bloomer; flowers pure white.

Crenata floraalba plena. A very valuable variety of strong growth producing its pure white double flowers in abundance.

Gracilis (Slender-branched). A very desirable dwarf-growing variety. Flowers pure white. A valuable plant for winter blooming, as it may be very readily forced.

Prices: 15, 25 and 35 cts. each.

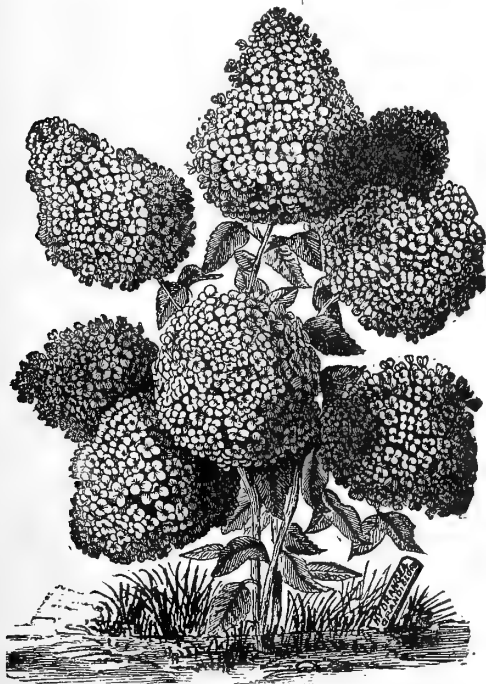
EUONYMUS.

(Strawberry-Tree.)

A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant rose-colored berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; planted with a background of evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine. 20, 30 and 50 cts. each.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

A hardy flowering shrub from northern China, enduring from 20 to 30 degrees below zero without the slightest injury. It grows vigorously, forming a neat, compact bush 10 or 12 feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. Flowers borne in slender racemes of 8 to 10 florets each, on light, wiry branches, that bend gracefully. 35 cts; large, 50 cts.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

GOLDEN-LEAVED ELDER.

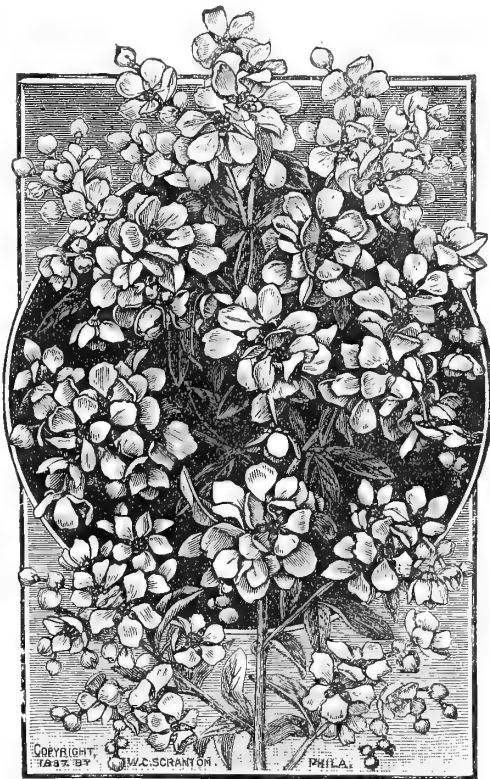
This is a shrub which attains large size, blossoming in June, and is very ornamental, not only in flower but also in fruit and foliage, enlivening the shrubbery. This, as well as many other shrubs, should be kept in good shape by annual pruning. 25 and 35 cts.

PURPLE FRINGE. (Rhus cotinus.)

A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long, feathery flower-stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

WHITE FRINGE. (Chionanthus.)

A tall-growing shrub, with large, deep green foliage, and pure white, drooping, fringe-like flowers; extremely desirable. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

HYDRANGEAS.

Paniculata Grandiflora. A variety of great value, perfectly hardy; with large and abundant foliage, and immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers, changing to pink. They are a foot or more in length, appear in August, and continue until frost. Most effective when planted either singly or in groups; a shrub of great beauty and value. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.; extra, 25 cts.

Otaksa. A splendid variety from Japan. Flowers large, bright pink, tinted with blue; produced very freely; foliage large, deep green, very attractive. 25 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.

Thomas Hogg. Immense trusses of flowers, at first slightly tinged with green, becoming pure white, and remaining so a long time. An excellent, free-blooming house plant. 25 cts.; larger, 50 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE, TARTARIAN UPRIGHT.

A handsome, showy shrub, of spreading habit, with deep green foliage, remaining until late; flowers delicately perfumed, pink, produced in May in great profusion. Large, 25 cts.



JAPAN QUINCE.

LILAC.

Purple. The well-known variety; one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant; purple. Small, 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

White. Like the above, except in color. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

President Grevy. Individual flowers blue, very double and large, measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter; the panicles are magnificent, and measure 11 inches in length and 5 inches across. One of the finest of lilacs. \$1 and \$1.50.

Persian. A medium-sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers. 35 cts. and 50 cents.

PRUNUS PISSARDII.

This elegant small tree or shrub comes to us from Persia. It is perfectly hardy, and the leaves are rich



JAPAN SNOWBALL.

purple, with the ends of the growing shoots a brilliant red, retaining their bright purple through the entire season; more perfect in color than any other shrub. 25 cts. and 35 cts.

QUINCE, JAPANESE.

(Cydonia Japonica.)

Blooms very early and profusely, and is very hardy; makes a beautiful hedge. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.



SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE. (See page 53.)

SNOWBALL.

Common (Viburnum sterilis). This well-known shrub attains the height of 8 or 10 feet, and produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Japan. A beautiful flowering shrub; the flower-clusters, which are produced all over the bush, are spherical in form and pure white; foliage dark green. 35 cts.; large, 50 cts.

SPIRÆA.

Billardii. A strong upright grower, with long terminal spikes of rose-colored flowers, which it retains all summer. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). A strong-growing, handsome shrub, with pure white double flowers in May and June; foliage small, oval, glossy and dark green. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Reevesii. A graceful shrub, with drooping branches and narrow lance-shaped leaves; flowers white, very double, borne in large round clusters in great profusion over the entire bush; gives a beautiful display on the lawn when in bloom. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Van Houttei. An upright-growing shrub, with graceful slender branches and bright green foliage. Flowers pure white, borne in cylindrical plumes nearly two feet long; hardy and desirable. Price, small plants, by mail or express, 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.



SPIRÆA BILLARDII.

**SYRINGA.**

(Philadelphus Grandiflorus.)

The Syringa is a valuable hardy shrub of vigorous habit, with large, handsome foliage. All of the varieties flower in June, after the weigela. By planting the late-flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended. The white, sweet-scented flowers have a fragrance like orange blossoms. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

WEIGELA.

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in such great profusion as to almost entirely hide the foliage. They are very desirable for borders or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

Rosea nana variegata. One of the most conspicuous shrubs that we cultivate; leaves beautifully margined with creamy white; flowers pink. It is a dwarf grower, and admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Heudersoni. A strong-growing variety, with deep rose-colored flowers. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Candida. This is the very best of all the white-flowered Weigelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white, and produced in great profusion in June; it continues to bloom through the entire summer. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.



WEIGELA.

Remember, we will not be undersold by any firm if you will plainly state what you want, and you are willing to ask for prices from reliable nurserymen.

"REID," Bridgeport, Ohio, is a household word with fruit-growers; once our customers, it is our business to retain you.



Rosea. A beautiful shrub, bearing rose-colored flowers in May and June. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Lonerii. A variety with deep crimson flowers; very free-flowering. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

FRUITING SHRUBS.

Buffalo Berry. The fruit resembles small currants, but is of richer taste, and literally covers the twigs and branches. If not gathered it will remain on the plants through the winter. Esteemed for pies, tarts, preserves, jellies, etc.

The plants are very hardy and easily cultivated, and bear abundant crops of fruit every year. 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1.

Improved Dwarf Juneberry. A good substitute for the large or swamp huckleberry or whortleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality.



DWARF JUNE BERRY.

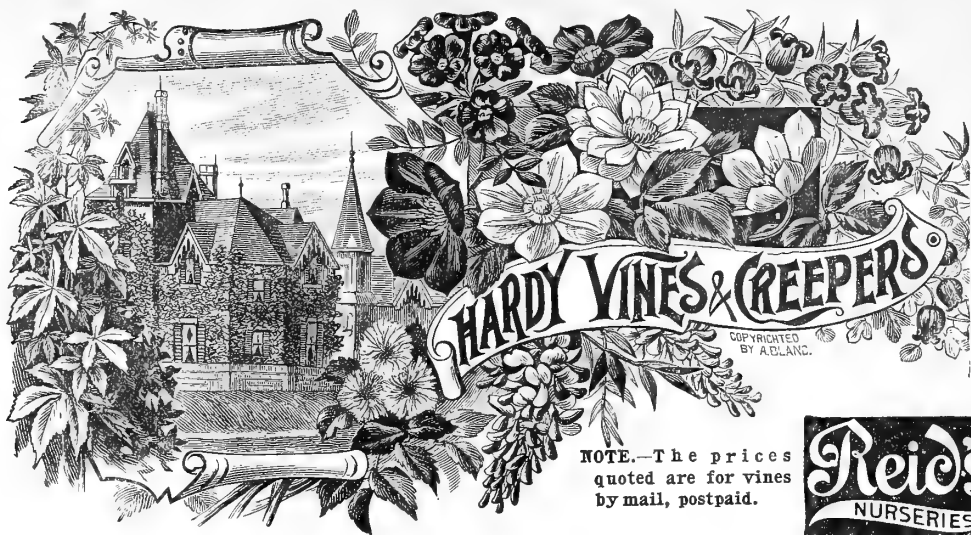
The fruit is borne in clusters, and is reddish-purple in color, changing to bluish black. In flavor it is a mild, rich subacid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. The bushes are extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far north and the heat of summer without injury. When this fruit becomes better known to the public it will be very popular. Already the berries sell at a high price among appreciative buyers. They are much larger and better-flavored than the wild Juneberries, which grow upon trees and are hard to gather. 15 cts.; 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY.

Both ornamental and useful; its red berries resemble cranberries, and are esteemed by many; they hang until destroyed by frost. The plant is like the snowball in wood and foliage. It is very hardy and ornamental in habit, especially when covered with its thick clusters of large, bright red berries. The berries are rich, tart and juicy in flavor. 20 cts., 6 for \$1.

Our shipping facilities are the best of any nursery in the United States. We can reach more points without transfer than any other nursery.

It has cost tens of thousands of dollars to put REID'S FRUITS so well before the people. They are now known the world over.

**AMPELOPSIS.**

Veitchii (Boston Ivy). A beautiful hardy climbing plant, of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we know of for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with overlapping leaves, which form a mass of foliage; fresh deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn; hardy. 25 cts.; large, 35 cts.

Quinquifolia (Virginia Creeper). Hardy; of rapid growth; fine for covering walls or unsightly objects. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Tricolor. Leaves beautifully mottled with creamy white. 25 cts.; large, 30 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

(Dutchman's Pipe.)

A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing singular brownish colored flowers, resembling in shape a Dutchman's pipe. The leaves are large, and as the plant grows quickly, it soon makes a dense shade. For arbors or trellises, or for making a screen, it is invaluable. It readily attains a height of 20 feet, and is perfectly hardy. 30 cts.; extra size (by express only), 75 cts.

BIGNONIA RADICANS.

(Trumpet-Flower.)

A rapid-growing climber, with large scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

CLEMATIS.

Duchess of Edinburgh. This is without doubt the best of the double whites; very free flowering. 60 cts.; large, 75 cts.

Fair Rosamond. Blush white; wine-red bar on each petal. 40 cts.; large, 50 cts.

Gloire de St. Julien. White, flushed with mauve; large and showy. 60 cts.

Henryi. Creamy white, large and fine, very hardy and strong growing. 60 cts.; large, 75 cts.

Jackmanni. The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until frost. The strongest grower and best bloomer in the collection. 50 cts.; extra fine three-year plants, 60 cts.; large, 75 cts.

Lady Caroline Neville. Fine flowers, from six to seven inches in diameter; color delicate blush-white, with a broad purplish lilac band in the center of each sepal. 50 cts.; large, 60 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Hall's Japanese. An almost evergreen honeysuckle of great value, being entirely hardy, and of strong and vigorous growth. Flowers fragrant, pure white, changing to yellow; produced in profusion from May till December. 25 cts.; large, 35 cts.

Aurea Reticulata. A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.

Chinese Twining. Blooms at intervals through the summer, and retains its foliage late in winter; flowers nearly white. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.

Halleana. Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June till November. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.

Monthly Fragrant. A fine, rapid-growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.

Scarlet Trumpet. A strong, rapid-grower, with an abundance of bright scarlet flowers, which, though strikingly handsome, are not fragrant. Strong plants, each, 25 cts.; large, 30 cts.

IRISH IVY.

This is a well-known, glossy-leaved evergreen climber of luxuriant growth. Needs a protected situation at the far north. 20 cts.; large, 35 cts.

WISTARIA.

Chinese (Sinensis). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and a superb vine. 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts.

Double Purple (Flore Pleno). A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and with racemes of remarkable length. Perfectly hardy. 50 cts. and 60 cts.

Chinese White. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. 50 cents and 60 cents.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

Hardy Perennial Plants.

Hardy plants for permanent borders or gardens should be planted in much larger numbers than they now are. When once established they increase in beauty from year to year, and require much less care than tender bedding plants.

ACHILLEA ptarmica fl. pl. (Double Sneezewort.) Eighteen inches. The plants produce a continuous



ASTILBE JAPONICA.

succession of very double, pure white flowers in dense clusters. June until September. Fine for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ANEMONE Japonica. Japanese anemones begin to bloom in August, and increase in beauty until the end of autumn. They thrive best in light, rich, somewhat moist soil, and should not be transplanted except when necessary to divide them, as they become too thick. A covering of leaves, straw or long manure is sufficient to keep them through our most severe winters.

A. alba. Pure white, with yellow center; very showy. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

A. rubra. Deep rose, with yellow center. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Two to three feet. June to August. Flowers deep lemon-yellow, borne in great profusion. Very effective, and fine for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ARUNDO Donax. Twelve feet. Flowers pink. 50 cts.

A. Donax variegata. A beautiful variegated form of magnificent effect, its beautiful golden and green foliage being most admirably shown by the habit of the plant. 50 cts.

ASTER Novæ Angliæ. (New England Aster.) Six feet. September to frost. By far one of the finest asters grown. Of vigorous, robust habit, making it an excellent subject for the wild garden or the rear of borders; immense, broad clusters of large, deep-purple flowers with orange centers. Very effective. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

ASTILBE Japonica. (*Spiræa Japonica*.) One of the finest hardy garden-plants; when in flower the plants are from 12 to 18 inches high. The flowers are white, borne on feather-like spikes. Much used for winter forcing by florists. 20 cts.; large, 30 cts.

CHELONE Lyonii. (Turtle-Head.) A most desirable first-class perennial of great beauty, with broadly ovate, dark, glossy green foliage, an upright habit of growth, and a most profuse habit of flowering. The terminal spikes of red or purplish red flowers are set off most advantageously by the foliage. Rare and very choice. 35 cts.

COREOPSIS delphinifolia. Six feet. July. A tall form, with deeply cut foliage, and clear yellow flowers with dark centers. 25 cts.

C. lanceolata. Two and one-half feet. Blooms all summer. The finest of the class, and one of the most beautiful hardy plants grown, with dark lance-like foliage, a close, compact habit of growth, and a continuous succession of brilliant golden-yellow flowers. Each flower is borne on a leafless stem, 8 to 12 inches in length, adapting it admirably for cutting.

DICENTRA spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart.) Four feet. May. A well-known, desirable form of tall growth, with rosy crimson and white, peculiar-shaped flowers. Fine for borders and margins. 25 cts.

GERANIUM sanguineum. Two feet. All summer. Handsome, large, clear, crimson flowers, borne in profusion. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. (Infant's Breath.) Three feet. July to August. Handsome, fine white flowers, in immense open panicles. Much used for cut-flower work. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. Two and a half feet. June. Clear yellow flowers in clusters. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

H. fulva var. variegata. A handsome silver-variegated form. 50 cts.

H. Thunbergii. Two and one-half feet. August. A handsome species, with clear lemon yellow, flowers. 25 cts.

HOLLYHOCK, Double. This is one of the best perennials, being a free bloomer, and too far ahead of the old hollyhock to be compared with it. Assorted in colors, if desired. 15, 20 and 25 cts.

Reid's
NURSERIES



HYACINTHUS candicans. A magnificent yucca-like plant, producing in July and August flower stems 3 to 4 feet high, covered with from 20 to 30 pure white pendent, bell-shaped flowers. It is hardy in most sections of the country, but in the north it should be protected during winter with leaves or straw manure. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

IRIS. As there are a number of varieties of this plant, so popular at present, we offer them in assortment: **Japan, German, Siberian and Dwarf Iris.** 15, 20 and 25 cts. each.

These can be given in any color desired.

HIBISCUS, Crimson Eye. This elegant strain of hibiscus is robust in growth, with dark red stems and foliage. The flowers are immense in size, frequently measuring 20 inches in circumference. The color is pure white, with a long spot of deep velvety crimson in the center of each flower. It is a striking combination of color, and one that must be seen to be fully appreciated. A well developed plant will produce several hundreds of these flowers in a season. It will succeed anywhere, and is perfectly hardy, and are not unfavorably affected by warm weather. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.



NEW HIBISCUS, 'CRIMSON EYE.'

LILIUM auratum. (Golden-banded Japanese Lily.) This superb lily has flowers 10 to 12 inches in diameter composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate-crimson spots; a bright golden band runs through the center of each petal; the perfume is exquisite and vanilla-like. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers attain their maximum size, and increase in numbers; more than 12 flowers have been produced on a single stem. This lily is perfectly hardy in dry soil, and also admirably adapted for pot-culture. 25 cts.; large, 30 cts.

Batemanni. A Japanese lily, growing 3 to 4 feet high, and producing bright apricot-tinted flowers; blooms in July. 25 cts.; large, 35 cts.

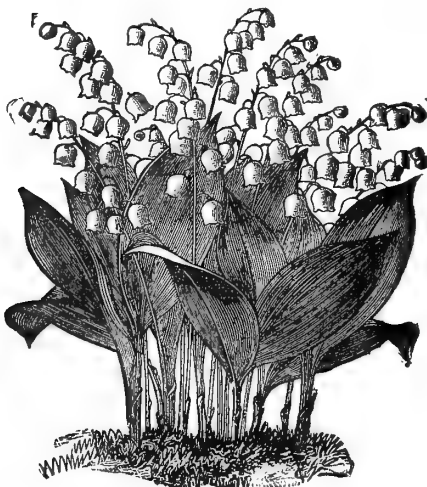
L. tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-growing, showy variety; entirely hardy. Succeeds well everywhere. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. (*Convallaria majalis.*) A charming spring flowering plant, producing large quantities of beautiful, delicate, bell-shaped fragrant white flowers. It thrives in any common soil, and does well in shady situations where few other plants succeed. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

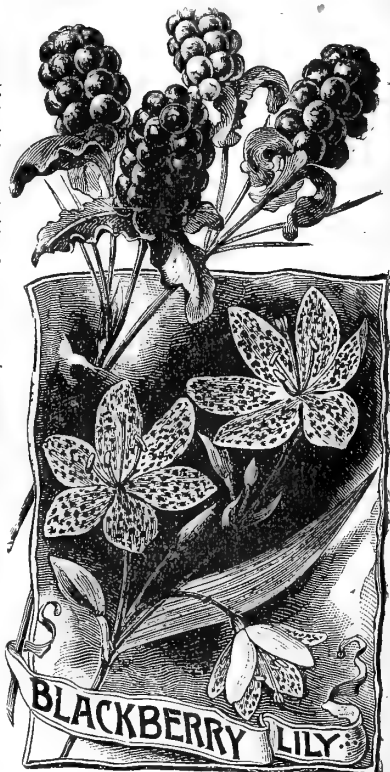
LILY, Blackberry. (*Pardanthus sinensis.*) This is a very satisfactory hardy plant; very showy both in flower and fruit, the latter remaining on the plant until the advent of cold weather. Strong tubers, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

LIATRIS graminifolia. (Blazing Star.) Few flowers will be found more effective for hardy planting than this Liatris. The color is a fine shade of purple, and when planted in masses gives gorgeous effects. The plant in its wild state makes but one slender spike of bloom but as it grows in cultivation single bulbs often produce plants 18 inches across, lined with flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

LOBELIA cardinalis. This beautiful hardy Lobelia has never been praised enough. We have no other hardy plant that equals it in brilliancy of color. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

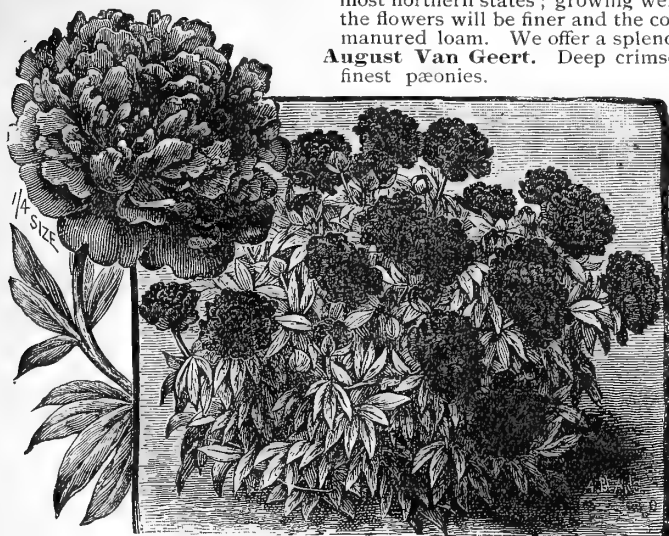


LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY.



PÆONIES, Herbaceous. Herbaceous pæonies are all hardy, and admirably adapted to the climate of the most northern states; growing well in almost any situation or soil, although the flowers will be finer and the colors brighter if planted in a deep, rich, well-manured loam. We offer a splendid assortment in nine distinct varieties.

August Van Geert. Deep crimson, slightly tipped with blush. One of the finest pæonies.



HERBACEOUS PÆONY.

rose, mottled with pink; center canary white; red edged petals; a superb flower.

Price, 25 cents each.

TREE PÆONIES. These plants, instead of dying down to the ground every winter, like the herbaceous variety, are small, hard-wooded shrubs. Flower is same in form as that of the common variety, light pink or blush color. 75 cts. and \$1.

PHLOX, Perennial. No hardy plants are more desirable than perennial phlox. Thrive in any position, and can be used to advantage in the border, in groups on the lawn, or in front of belts of shrubbery. Named varieties, 15 c. ea.; \$1.50 per doz.

YUCCA filamentosa. Perfectly hardy and easily grown; very odd and beautiful. The stem on which the flowers are borne is sent up in July, and forms a pyramid of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. 50 cts. each; by express only.

Delicatissima. Double; color bright, delicate rose; a fragrant and fine flower.

Duchesse de Nemours. Rose color; center blush, tipped with white and shaded with lilac.

Francois Artogat. Bright purple.

Officinalis amabilis. White, with carmine center.

Queen Victoria. Very large; outside petals rose, inside flesh color, nearly white; superb and sweet.

Rosea fragrans. Deep rose; flowers double, large and fragrant.

Striata speciosa. Pale rose flowers, with whitish center; very large and sweet.

Victoria tricolor. Outside petals pale



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

(Adam's Needle.)

Hardy Grasses.

These are very desirable for lawn planting, and serve to remove stiffness in landscape effects.

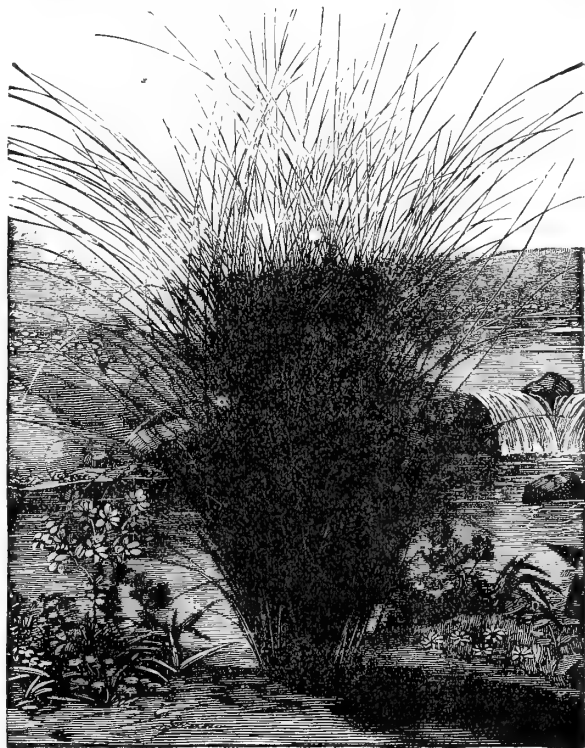
EULALIA.

E. Gracillima Univittata. One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; this is a new variety, and is favored above all others, owing to its graceful habit of growth. It is vigorous; perfectly hardy; a light-green, with silvery-white tint; attractive for planting anywhere. 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts.

E. Japonica. A hardy perennial, with long, narrow leaves striped with green and white; stalks four to six feet high, terminating in a cluster of flower spikes. The flowers are surrounded with long, silky threads, which expand when fully ripe, or when placed in a warm room, giving the head a graceful and beautiful appearance, like that of an ostrich feather curled. 25 cts and 35 cts.

E. Japonica Variegata. A hardy perennial, from Japan, with long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white. In style of growth and shape of flower it is exactly like Zebrina. The dried flowers of both varieties are valuable for parlor ornaments. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

E. Japonica Zebrina. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping runs across the leaves instead of longitudinally, in bands of yellow one-half inch wide. Late in fall it is covered with flower-spikes, resembling ostrich plumes. Perfectly hardy, increasing in beauty from year to year; a most valuable plant. 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts.



EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA.

Palms.



Palms are indispensable for decorative purposes because, depending only on their foliage for beauty, they are always presentable. Small specimens can be used for any purpose—parlor, hall or table decoration. We offer below some of the best sorts for general culture.



KENTIA BALMOREANA.

KENTIA CANTERBURYANA

ARECA LUTESCENS.

One of the most valuable and beautiful palms in cultivation; bright, glossy, green foliage, with golden yellow stems. 50 cts. Larger size, by express, \$1 to \$1.50.

CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.

This is a fine pot-plant, and the easiest of all palms to grow. Being almost hardy, it is not injured by slight changes in temperature and its stiff, glossy leaves enable it to stand the hot, dry air of the living room without injury. The leaves are a deep glossy green, fan-shaped, split deeply into segments. 35 cts.; large size, by express, 75cts.

KENTIA.

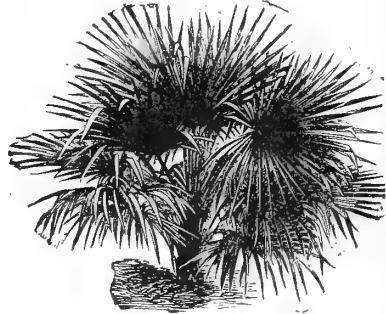
K. Balmoreaana. A beautiful, strong-growing palm, with deep green crisp foliage. 50 cts. by express, \$1.50 to \$2.

K. Canterburyana. A strong, rapid-growing sort with broad-spreading fronds. \$1.

K. Forsteriana. One of the finest of the Kentias, with graceful, bright-green foliage. 50 cts.; by express, \$1.50 to \$3 each.

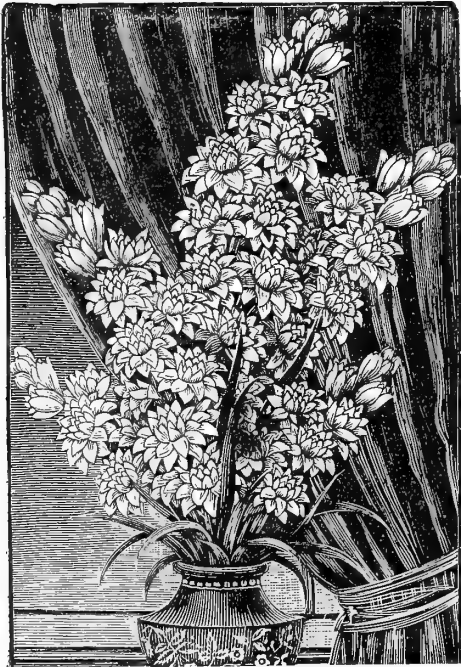
LATANIA BORBONICA.

A beautiful palm, with large, deeply-divided, fan-shaped leaves; of easy cultivation. 35 cts.; larger size, by express, 50 cts., \$1, \$2 and \$3.



CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.

Summer-Blooming Bulbs and Plants.



TUBEROSES.

GLADIOLUS.

The gladiolus stands at the head of all our summer-flowering bulbs. It grows well in any good, well-drained soil, if given full sunlight, and needs little care beyond keeping down weeds about it and supporting its rich spikes of flowers. At the north bulbs must be dug, dried and stored in some warm, dry place after frost, for wintering over; at the south they are simply covered with a heavy mulch of leaves or fertilizer. By planting at intervals from May 1 to June 15 a succession of flowers can be had from July to October. Our unnamed seedlings are unusually fine, and comprise every shade of color, from creamy white through different shades of pink and scarlet to bright crimson. Assorted, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

TUBEROSES.

Double Italian. Delightfully fragrant and beautiful summer-flowering bulbs, sending up tall spikes of double white flowers 3 feet high, which remain in bloom a long time. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed; and for succession they can be planted at intervals as late as August. For flowering in the open border, plant about May 1. 5c. each, 50c. per doz.

Pearl. Flowers nearly twice as large as those of the common variety, and imbricated like a rose; of dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to 2 feet high; fragrance and color like common sort. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Variegated-Leaved, or Orange-Flowered. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white; flowers single, but very large and of the most exquisite fragrance. The bulbs continue to grow and bloom year after year; several weeks earlier than other sorts. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

CARNATIONS.

Grace Darling. A healthy, vigorous, medium-sized grower, and an early, profuse and continual bloomer. Flowers borne on long stems, symmetrical and large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; corolla full and double; the calyx never bursts. A pure, exquisite pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lizzie McGowan. A grand white variety. The flowers are very large, often measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, very fragrant, keep fresh a remarkable length of time after being cut. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Golden Gate. A beautiful new golden yellow carnation, with not a particle of stripe or foreign color; full and double as Buttercup, but a richer, more golden yellow; a free, vigorous and healthy grower and continuous bloomer. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Orient. A beautiful illuminated crimson carnation, free and early flowering; of dwarf habit; flowers all on long stems. The finest dark winter-blooming carnation we grow, either for pot culture or on greenhouse benches. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Mrs. Fisher. A fine new white carnation; flowers large, full and fragrant, of good substance, very full and double, lasting well when cut. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



CARNATION.

NEW CANNAS.

Star of '91. This variety, grown in pots, makes one of the showiest plants imaginable for greenhouse or conservatory decoration in winter. It is a dwarf, compact grower, rarely exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and is a perpetual bloomer during summer and winter, if kept growing. Flowers very large, in large, compact panicles; color rich, glowing orange scarlet, faintly banded with golden yellow. Equally valuable for bedding or pot culture; may be bedded out in summer, and potted in fall for winter flowering, when, if properly treated, it will give great satisfaction to the flower-lover. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



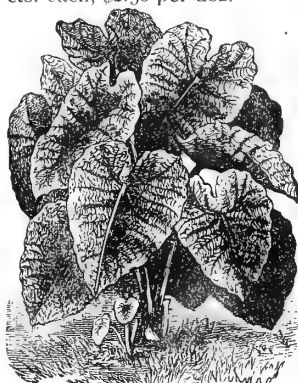
FRENCH CANNAS.

Mad. Crozy. A grand variety, about 3 feet high; flowers of unusually large size, with rounded petals: color crimson scarlet, distinctly bordered with yellow; a very showy and attractive variety of this fine flower. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

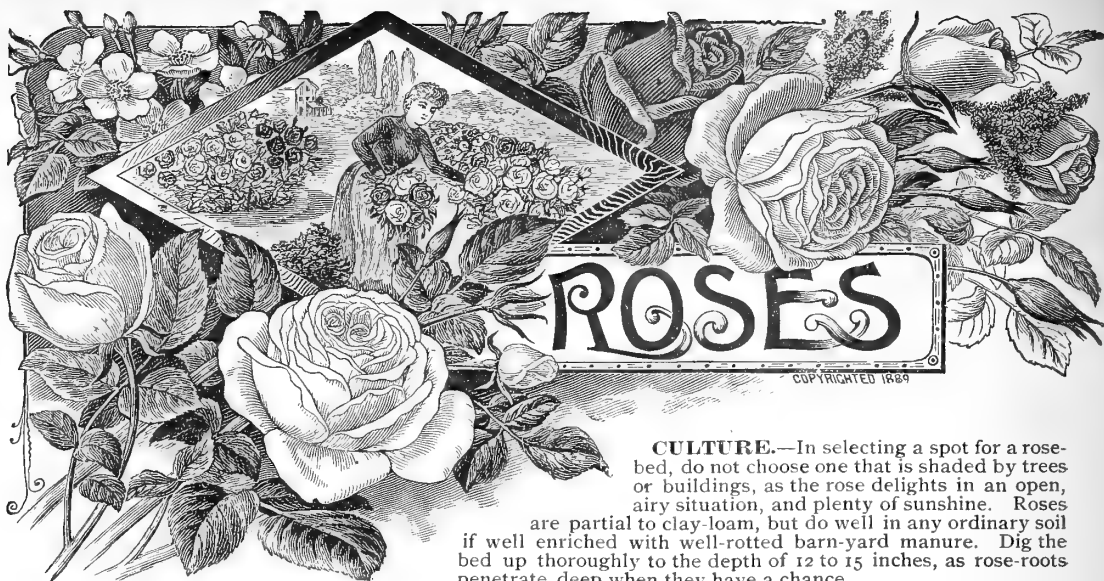
Large Flowered French. These new cannas are entirely distinct from older sorts, in that they are continuous bloomers, and produce flowers three or four times as large and in much greater quantities. The large spikes of flowers somewhat resemble gladiolus blossoms, but are much more brilliant in color, ranging from the deepest crimson, orange, scarlet and salmon to light yellow, many being beautifully mottled and streaked. They are frequently compared to orchid flowers, on account of their delicate markings. Assorted, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

CALADIUM.

One of the most striking of all ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil, and is of easy culture. Full sized plants are 4 or 5 feet high, with immense leaves. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter. Extra large, 4 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 1st size, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2nd size, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.



CULTURE.—In selecting a spot for a rose-bed, do not choose one that is shaded by trees or buildings, as the rose delights in an open, airy situation, and plenty of sunshine. Roses are partial to clay-loam, but do well in any ordinary soil if well enriched with well-rotted barn-yard manure. Dig the bed up thoroughly to the depth of 12 to 15 inches, as rose-roots penetrate deep when they have a chance.

ROSES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Dozen rates are ten times the price of single rates.

American Beauty. The leading rose in the cut-flower market; color, deep rose. In foliage and size of

flower it resembles the Hybrid Perpetual class. It is as fragrant as any of the hardy roses, and this, together with its vigor, large size, beautiful color, long stems and continuous bloom, places it at the head of winter-blooming roses. 25 cts.

Bridesmaid.

New, a sport from that old standby, Catherine Mermet. The variety retains all the good qualities of the parent, besides adding charms not possessed by it. All know that Catherine Mermet takes precedence as a pink rose. More plants of it are cultivated by the amateur, and more cut blooms sold by the flower dealer than from any other pink rose. 25 cts.

Clothilde Soupert.

This novelty introduces a new and remarkable class of bedding and pot roses, combining the Tea and Polyantha blood. It is of very strong, vig-

orous growth, forming a nice-shaped plant, and attaining about 15 inches in height. The flowers are pearl-white, with a vivid carmine-rose center, which fades after a little, leaving the rose almost white. It resembles the Hybrid Noisette Boule de Neige in form, and is almost as large when well grown. 25 cts.

The Bride. A sport from Catherine Mermet, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers. One of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets. It is a beautiful pure white color. 25 cts.

La France. Delicate silver rose, shaded with cerise-pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, double and of superb form. It flowers continuously throughout the season; in fragrance, incomparable; in form perfect. The sweetest and most useful of all roses. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

Mr. John H. Laing. This rose begins to bloom early in the season, and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color soft delicate pink, with a satin sheen; very fragrant. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.



CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.

Reid's
NURSERIES



Reid's
NURSERIES

NEW HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, MRS. JOHN H. LAING.

General List.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Price for 1-year plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Six varieties in one dozen at dozen rates. Hybrids are all on two-year roots, and very fine; in quantities, \$15 to \$20 per 100; 50 at 100 rates.

A. K. Williams. One of the finest roses on the list; a profuse bloomer; flowers of large size, and very attractive.

Alfred Colomb. Carmine-crimson; very large, full and sweet.

Anna de Diesbach. Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Ball of Snow. (*Boule de Neige.*) A finely-formed, pure white rose, occasionally light flesh when first opening. Beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. flowers of good size.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink; cupped form; very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest varieties; very hardy; a late bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches. A finely-formed, pure white rose, with beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly

arranged. The flowers are of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish; sometimes they are tinted with flesh-color in the bud. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids.

Duke of Edinburgh. Large, deep, velvety crimson flowers; much darker than in General Jacqueminot; a free bloomer.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson; large, very full; one of the very best in form. A superior rose.

General Jacqueminot. This might be called the rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety. Grown more extensively than any other rose, especially for winter.

General Washington. An old-time favorite of twenty years' standing. It is beautiful in form, and the color is soft scarlet, sometimes glowing crimson.



PAUL NEYRON.



Her Majesty. An English rose of the best type; a rank grower and a free bloomer; very fragrant.

John Hopper. Bright red, with carmine center; large and full; a good bloomer.

Jules Margottin. Deep brilliant rose; very large, full and fine.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. Another English rose; large and of finest form; delicate flesh-pink.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Pink; very large and fragrant; as an exhibition rose it stands at the head of the list. It has led all other roses in England for five years, and when better known will be a leading variety in this country.

Merveille de Lyon. Pure white; flowers very large, double and of a beautiful cup shape; a seedling of Baroness Rothschild, and much like it, but larger.

Mabel Morrison. White, sometimes tinged with blush; a free bloomer.

Mons. E. Y. Teas. Carmine-crimson; highly scented.

Mrs. Jowitt. Another English rose of high standing; crimson, tinged with lake.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry carmine; fragrant; very free bloomer.

Magna Charta. A splendid sort; bright clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flower extra-large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

Mad. Charles Wood. Flowers large, dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer.

Paul Neyron. Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches in diameter. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean glossy foliage, and one of the most prolific bloomers in the Hybrid class; young plants in the nursery rows bloom almost without intermission from June to late October.

Queen of Queens. Pink flower, with blush edge; large, full and of perfect form.

White Baroness. A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Pure white flowers of the same shape as in the parent.

NOTE.—It is useless to speak of our stock of fine roses to those who visited us from surrounding towns last season. Many came from miles to see these beds, and to admire their beauty, and if all our customers could have visited our nurseries at that time we would not need to speak of fine roses, to be had at small cost. The beauty of the plantation throughout the summer was marvelous, and wagon loads of roses were cut and given away to admiring crowds.

SELECT TEA ROSES.

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Catherine Mermet. Buds large and globular, the petals recurving to show the bright pink of the center. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Dinsmore. (Everblooming.) Flowers large, perfectly double; dazzling scarlet-crimson; they have the rich, spicy fragrance peculiar to the best Hybrid roses. Dinsmore is entirely hardy, and a fine garden rose. It blooms incessantly. 25 cts.

Duchesse de Brabant. Few roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass in fragrance of flowers or vigor of plant; the flowers are rather loose when open, but are rich and peculiarly colored; rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.

Duchess of Albany. (Hybrid Tea.) Flowers deeper colored than in La France, more expanded, larger, full and highly perfumed. 25 cts.

Mme. Hoste. (Tea.) A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. 30 cts.

Mad. Plantier. The finest white rose for bedding in masses, or for cemetery planting; a perfect snow-storm when in bloom; forms a large, compact bush. Large, blooming plants, 50 cts.; 2-year, 60 cts.

Marechal Niel. The golden yellow buds of this rose are worn the world over. The blooms are the perfection of the globular form, and are borne in great quantities; as a climber it is unequaled. It is rapid in growth, graceful, and has fine foliage. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

Meteor. A rich, dark, velvety crimson everbloomer; flowers large, very double, and perfect, in buds or when fully opened; remarkably free-flowering. Fine for pot-culture; best of Hybrid Teas for summer cut-flowers, as it retains its color in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its beauty. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 year, 40c.

Niphetos. Snow-white, long-pointed buds; of no use for out-door planting, but for winter forcing one of the best, as no rose blooms more freely or finely than this one under glass. Remains in the bud state a long time.

Papa Gontier. Large, finely-formed buds; flowers full and fragrant; color bright, cherry red, passing to a rich, glowing crimson; very handsome and striking,



DINSMORE.

Souv. de Wootton. A vigorous growing and free-flowering Hybrid Tea. Its color is bright, somewhat like that of American Beauty; as fragrant as La France; of strong, erect habit. 1 year, 30 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

The Queen. A globular white rose of queenly, rounded form, borne on long stems; a sport from Souv. d'un Ami. 20 and 40 cts.

Waban. A sport from Catherine Mermet; the most popular winter-flowering rose. The flowers are carmine-pink, intenser toward the tips of petals, and borne on long, strong stems. The reflexed petals are more delicate, but darker toward the edges. 25c.

SELECT MOSS ROSES.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Comtesse de Murinais. Pure white.

Crested Moss. Pale, pink buds; beautiful.

Glory of Mosses. Pale Rose, very heavily mossed; one of the best.

Henry Martin. Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crim-

son; large globular flowers; full and sweet, and finely mossed.

Perpetual White. Pure white; blooms in clusters.

Raphael. Pinkish white,

White Bath. Paper-white; the best white moss rose.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Anna Maria. Blush; clusters large; has few thorns.

Beauty, or Queen of the Prairie. Bright, rose-red, large and cupped; splendid grower.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; one of the best white climbers.

Gem of the Prairies. Flowers large and double; light crimson, sometimes blotched with white. 20 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY ROSES.

Persian Yellow. Perfectly hardy; flowers double and full, deep golden; blooms very freely in June. The finest hardy yellow rose grown, and not supplanted as yet by any of the modern introductions. Strong plants, 25 cts.

Sweet Briar. Rosy pink, single flowers, followed in autumn by bright colored seed-pods; foliage very fragrant; two-year plants, 25 cts.

Tree Roses. Budded on 3 to 4 feet stems, in assorted colors. 75 cts. and \$1.

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Select Hedge-Plants:



OSAGE ORANGE.

The popular hedge-plant. Good stock. 1 year, 50 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000; 2 years, 75 cts. per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

A vigorous, hardy shrub, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Grows in almost any soil, and is very patient of pruning; makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. 18 in., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100; 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

E. W. REID: *Dear Sir*—Trees to hand all right. I am pleased with them, and can recommend you to all fruit growers as a gentleman of fair dealing in good and well-rooted trees. Wishing you success.

Yours truly,

J. H. YOHO.

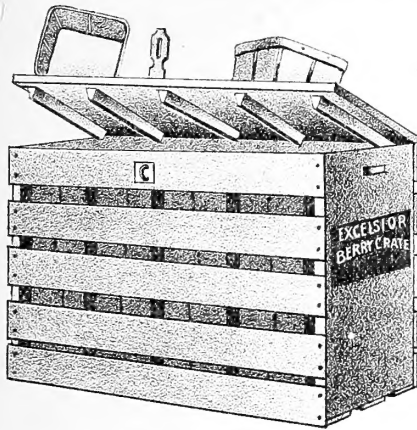
E. W. REID: *Dear Sir*—The peach trees have arrived in good condition. I am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

H. PRICE.

Crates and Baskets.

Our Excelsior crate, which has proved such a great success in past years, has been improved in many ways, yet we have still maintained the same low rates. It is the best crate ever put on the market for growers, as it is roomy, and still a neat package.



Fruit growers know the advantage of placing their berries in good packages—something that will allow them to fill the baskets well, so that when they are offered on the market, the baskets are still full, and the berries are not mashed. This is the great objection to most crates, as the racks are so light that they will not allow the baskets to be filled, unless by mashing the top fruit, and when placed on the market, the bruised will not bring the top price.

The crates hold 32 baskets, or one bushel. They are slatted up the sides, with solid ends, and have hand-holes, so that they are easily managed. In fact, they are the most complete crate on the market.

They are made of the best wood, well dried before being nailed together.

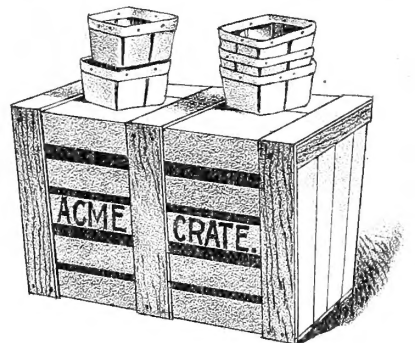
PRICES WITHOUT BASKETS: 50 cents each; per 20, 45 cents each; per 50, 40 cents each.
PRICES, FILLED with BASKETS: 75 cts. each; per 20, 70 cts. each; per 50, 65 cts. each.

Acme Gift Crate.

We have had many calls for a Gift crate, so we have gotten up one for our trade. It is made strong, and of the best wood, being slatted on sides and ends, and will last for a number of seasons for near-by markets, but they are especially useful to shippers who do not wish them returned, as they are cheap, and will place the fruit in good condition on distant markets.

These crates hold one bushel, so do not confuse it in price with the western gift crate, that holds but 16 quarts, and has not a lid. This crate is in every way the best, and when the fruit is to be shown, the lid can be raised without the drawing of nails. These crates are all filled with boxes, and the boxes are offered only with the crates.

PRICES, filled with boxes: 45 cents each; per 20, 40 cents each.



Baskets.

Our baskets are made of good, dry poplar, and are the best on the market. They can be shipped in bales of 500, or when crates are being ordered, 100 can be nested to each crate. They are made on a form that will close the corners so that the smallest berry cannot drop. In fact, they are in every way first-class.

All crates and baskets are loaded free on cars at this place.

PRICES: 65 cents per 100, \$5.50 per 1,000; \$5.00 per 1,000 in 5,000 lots, and \$4.50 per 1,000 in 10,000 lots. Address

E. W. REID, Bridgeport, Ohio.

REID'S ANNUAL CATALOGUE 189

